McKean Miner.

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THE McKEAN MINER.

E. H. BARD, Proprietor.

County Superintendent.

I will be found at my office in the Court House on the last Saturday of each month. Rooms at the Rockwell House. M. O. CAMPBELL.
15-ly

Lodge Directory.

F. & A. M.

McKEAN LODGE, No. 388, F. & A. M., meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.
M. A. SPRAGUE, W. M.
W. D. GALLUP, Sec'y.

A. O. U. W.

Smethport Lodge, No. 182, meets every Tuesday evening in the Masonic Hall.
H. L. BURLINGAME, M. W.
WARLEY GIFFORD, Recorder.

I. O. O. F.

Meets every Monday evening at Masonic Hall.
H. W. RUBIN, N. G.
W. H. WERNSING, Sec'y.

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BAPTIST.— pastor. Preaching at half-past 10 a. m. and half-past 6 p. m. Sabbath School directly after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7 p. m.

EPISCOPAL.—The Rev. J. Heber McCandless, Rector. Services every Sunday at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m.

St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. Service at 11.00 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

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SELECT POETRY.

THE LITTLE COMFORTER.

I have a little Comforter,
That climbs upon my knee,
And makes the world seem possible
When things go wrong with me.
She never is the one to say,
"If I had only been
More careful and more sensible,
This thing had been foreseen."
She blesses me,
Caresses me,
And whispers, "Never mind,
To-morrow night
All will be right,
My papa, good and kind."

To give me wise and good advice
I have of friends a score;
But then the trouble ever is,
I knew it all before.
And when one's heart is full of care,
One's plans all in a mess,
The wisest reasoning, I think
Can't make the trouble less.
My Mamie's way
Is just to say,
"Oh, papa, don't be sad
To-morrow night
All will be right,
And then we shall be glad."

Some think I have been much to blame,
Some say, "I told you so,"
And others sigh, "What can't be helped
Must be endured you know."
Of course if trouble can be helped,
Then crying is in vain;
But when a wrong will not come right,
Why should I not complain?
In Mamie's eyes
I'm always wise;
She never thinks me wrong;
It's understood
I'm always good—
Good as the day is long.

All day I've kept a cheerful face,
All day been on the strain;
Now I may rest or I may sigh,
Or, if I like, complain.
My daughter thinks as papa thinks,
And in her loving sight
I am a clever prudent man,
Who has done all things right.
Faith so complete
Oh, it is sweet,
When neither wise nor strong;
But love stands best
The better test
Of sorrow and of wrong.

Then come, my little comforter,
And climb upon my knee;
You make the world seem possible
When things go wrong with me.
For you've the wisdom far beyond
The reach of any sage,
The loving, tender, hopeful trust
That best can strengthen age.
"Say, Papa dear,
Now don't you fear,
Before to-morrow night
The cares you dread
Will all have fled,
And everything be right."
—*Harper's Weekly.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Convict's Child.

A TRUE STORY.

It was morning.

'Is this the way, sir, to Sing Sing?'

'Yes,' roughly replied a broad-faced countryman, and passed on.

It was afternoon. The child was somewhat fragile in appearance. Her bonnet was of broken straw, her shoes were much torn; the sun played hotly on her forehead. She walked on and on an hour longer.

'Is this the way to Sing Sing, sir?'

'Yes, little girl, but what are you going there for?'

The child trudged on, her lips quivering, but not deigning to answer the pleasant-faced old man who had stopped the jogging of his horse to note her hurried manner, and who liked that little face, anxious and sad as its expression was.

The dew had fallen. Kate had fallen, too, almost. A rough stone by the way, imbedded in moss, received her tired little frame. She looked so worn and tired sitting there, her tangled hair falling on her hands that were clasped over her face. By the shaking of her frame the tears were coming too, and she was bravely trying to keep them back.

'Why, what is the dear little girl doing here?' The exclamation came from a pair of young lips.

'A curiosity, I declare!' exclaimed a harsher voice, and Katie, looking up suddenly, cowered away from the sight of the young lady and her agreeable-looking companion.

'Whatever are you doing here, little girl?' asked Nell Maywood, moving a little nearer towards the frightened child.

'Going, Miss, to Sing Sing,' said Katie.

'Why, George! this child is going to Sing Sing—ten miles off. Child, did you know it was so far off?'

Katie shook her head, and wiped away the hot and heavy tears one by one.

'Why, you little goose, what are you going to Sing Sing for? Have you had your supper.'

Katie shook her head.

'Have you had any dinner?'

Again the child shook her head.

'No breakfast. Why, George, the poor thing must be almost starved!'

'I should think so,' mechanically replied her brother, just recovering from a yawn and showing signs of sympathy.

'Look here, what's your name? Well, girl, you must come up to the house and get something to eat. Follow me, and we'll take care of you to-night somehow, and see about your going to Sing Sing to-morrow.'

Katie followed. What a glorious vision burst upon her view! The palatial house, the rocks reddening in the low western sun; the shining river; the signs of luxury on every hand.

'Susan, give this child a good supper; she is hungry, and tired, too, I imagine. After that I will see what can be done for her.'

Susan wore a mild face. She looked pleasantly down at the poor, tired little one, and taking her hand, which trembled now, led her into the kitchen.

Meanwhile her story, or that brief part of it which we know, was being told in the drawing-room. The sylph-like figure in white, lounging gracefully in the midst of delicate cushions, accompanied her narration with expressive gestures, and now and then a little laugh.

'I should like to know what she is going to Sing Sing for,' she said, leaning languidly back. 'We must look her up something to wear—a bonnet, a pair of shoes, and then maybe we can manage to have her carried some distance. Oh! such an odd little thing.'

'Who is that, my daughter?'

'Oh, papa, you are come home. Why, I was talking about a little mite of a child; she's not more than ten, if that. I saw her out here sitting on a moss rock, the most forlorn object. She says she is going to Sing Sing.'

'I met her on my way,' said the pleasant faced old man, 'she asked me about it, and I would have stopped her but she trudged on. Where is she? It was noon when I saw her.'

'In the kitchen, papa. Susan is taking good care of her, I think, and when she has had a hearty supper we will talk with her.'

A gay trio of young girls came in. The nettings were put up, the gas was burning brightly and music and mirth banished all thoughts of care. Suddenly Nell Maywood remembered the odd little figure and clapping her hands, cried, 'Oh, I've something to show you, girls!' and disappeared.

Susan was picking gooseberries near the pantry in the kitchen.

'Where is the child, Susie?' asked Nell Maywood.

'On the doorstep, Miss.'

'Why, no, Susan, there's nobody to be seen.'

'No! Miss?' Susan placed her pan down, held her apron up to catch the stems of the berries and walked deliberately to the door.

'Why, she sat there sometime after supper. I turned and came in, she was sitting there looking up, up at the stars, I expect. I thought she was a mighty quiet child, but she's deep, deep, Miss Nelly; she's gone. Let me see, there ain't any silver around—I should be afeared she took something; they're mighty artful.'

'Why didn't you tell her she might stay all night?' Nell Maywood was peeping here and there to spy her if possible.

'Yes, Miss Nell, and told her what a good bed there was over the wood shed, but she looked strange out of them large eyes of hers.'

'The poor child is in trouble,' said Nell quite sorrowful that she could not farther relieve her necessities. 'I'd have given her something to wear, and we could have sent her to Sing Sing, and perhaps she will be back again—if so, will you send her to me?'

'If she do, I will Miss,' answered Susan, going at the gooseberries again.

But little Kate did not come back. She had been watching her opportunity to get off, and had already been gone some time. She slept in an open field, she would have walked all night if she had dared, but she was afraid of the darkness.

'Mr. Warden, there's a queer case over at my house,' said a bluff looking fellow, meeting the warden of Sing Sing prison. 'We found her last night in some out-of-the way place, and nothing would do but my wife must take her in. We can't find out her name, except that it is Kate, and I expect that she wants to see somebody in the prison. But we can't get anything out of her—where she came from or anything about it.'

'Bring her over here,' said the warden. 'My wife is wanting a little girl for help, maybe she's just the one.'

So Kate stood, trembling more than ever, in a few moments, in the presence of the warden and jailor. Kate was a pretty child. Her large blue eyes wore an expression of intense melancholy, her hair had been nicely combed and curled, and some one had put a good pair of shoes on her feet.

'Well, my little girl,' said the warden, kindly—for he was prepossessed in her favor—'where have you come from?'

'New York,' said the child faintly.

The men looked at each other incredulously.

'Do you mean to say that you have come to Sing Sing from New York on foot?'

'Yes, sir, said the child, frightened at his manner, which had in it something of severity.

'And what have you come for?'

'To see my father.' The child burst forth with one great sob, and for a moment her little frame was shaken with a tempest of feeling.

'And who is your father?' asked the warden, kindly.

'He is Mr. Loyd,' said the child, as soon as she could speak for her rushing sobs.

The warden looked at the jailor.

'Loyd; there are three Loyds here—Jim, Bondy, and Dick,' said the jailor.

'That may not be their proper names,' responded the warden.

'That's so,' said the jailor, 'but I can try 'em all. Little one, was your father's name Jim?'

The child nodded her head, or they thought she did; she was all convulsed with the reaction brought on by the termination of her journey.

'If it's Jim he's a bad one,' said the jailor, in a low voice; 'he's in irons this morning for tempting to break jail; he don't deserve a little gal like that one, the villain. Come, child, I'll go and find your father.'

He took Katie's shaking hand; with the other she dashed the tears away as fast as they fell. It frightened her almost into calmness to see the ponderous door at which the jailor applied the great key, and the stillness of long stone passages; the dimness thrown over all; the constant succession of bars and bleak black walls were terrible to a sensitive mind like hers. How the heavy tread of the jailor, and the tread of the warden behind him, echoed through the gloom and the space! It was, in truth, a great tomb through which they moved—a tomb in which were confined living hearts—whose throbs could almost be heard in the awful stillness. On, on they went, now through that passageway and then through the other. Everything spoke of crime—of fierce passions subdued and held in stern control—everything, from the grim face of the ferocious watch-dog to the sentinels, armed.

Then they turned and went up the stairs, the jailor holding the scared bird close to his side with a tender clasp, the warden following. Another tramp, and at last they came to a stand-still. The jailor rapped at a cell-door. Slowly the figure of a man, with a harsh, hair-covered face appeared.

'Here's your little girl come to see you,' said the jailor.

'Little girl! hem! you're green,' said the man in glum accents. 'I've got no little girl, or you wouldn't catch me here.'

'Father,' said the childish voice. It sounded so sweet, so childish, in that terrible prison. But as the scowling face came close to the bars, the child hid her head quickly in the jailor's arm, half-sobbing. It wasn't him.

'We'll try the next one.'

He walked farther on, and spoke more pleasantly this time.

'Well, Bondy, here is little Kate; don't you want to see her?'

'Little Katie—' there was a long pause. 'I had a Kate once—not a little Kate. I broke her heart—God pity me! Go on, it can't be for me.'

Again that sweet voice rang out:

'Father.'

The prisoner came up close to the bars, a youthful face, framed with light, wavy hair—a face in which the blue eyes looked innocent—a face that it seemed a sin to couple with a foul deed, gazed out. It was a childs earnest pleading, tearful eyes; a dark expression rolled like a wave across his brow; a groan came up from his bosom, and with a low moan he staggered against his bed, crying:

'Take her away; I can't stand the sight of anything pure like that.'

Kate had hidden her face a second time as she feebly cried, 'It isn't him'; so they kept on to a third cell.

'Jim, here's a little girl—Katie, your daughter—wants to see you.'

A stupid 'What?' came from the bed; the man had probably just awakened.

'Your little daughter.'

There was a sound of rattling irons that made the girl shiver. Dimly appeared the face and outlines of a well-made man—the countenance handsome but evil. He seemed not to comprehend. But as fast as the chains would permit him he came forward and looked out at the anxious face below.

With a loud convulsive cry she exclaimed, 'Father! Father!' and fell nearly senseless against the jailor.

'Katie?' exclaimed the man, and there was a nervous twitching about the muscles of the mouth; 'Whatever has brought you here?'

The jailor was calling the child to consciousness.

'Shall we let her come in the cell?' asked the warden.

Jim was dashing his hand across his face. A smothered 'Yes,' issued from his lips. They opened the ponderous door and put the child within. Her arms were outstretched, his were wide open, and they came together with a clanking sound—together about the form of that poor little child.

'Oh, father!'

'Oh, Katie, Katie!' and then there was a quiet crying. By and by, the man lifted the little head, whose glossy curls were falling on his shoulder—and, oh! what a sharp rattle of chains smote on the ear—and looked in her face. After a moment's irresolution he kissed her, and then his eyes fell under her earnest, loving look.

'Katie, what made you come?'

'Wanted to see you, father,' and the head was on the shoulder again.

'How did you come, Katie? Never mind the noise, they are locking up; they will be here again and let you out. How did you come, Katie?'

'I walked here.'

'From New York, child?'

'Yes, father.'

There was no sounds save that of the chains, as he strained her closer to his bosom.

'And how did you leave—her, Katie—your mother?'

The question was fearfully asked, but not responded to. He gazed eagerly in the child's face; her little lip was quivering.

'Katie, tell me quick!'

'She died, father.'

A groan—a terrible groan—followed; the man's head fell in the lap of his child, and he wept with strong cries. The jailor and the warden said that they never saw a sight so woeful. And the child tried to comfort him till his strength seemed to be gone, and his sobs were like gasps.

'Oh, Katie, when did she die? Oh, my poor May! my poor girl!'

'Ever so long ago, I think; ever so many weeks,' replied the child; 'but she told me to come and see you, and comfort you.'

'Oh, this is hard; very hard; she always forgave me.'

'She told me to pray for you, too; she told me to ask you would you be real good after you come out, and meet her in heaven.'

'In heaven! I in heaven?' groaned the man, giving way in his agony. The child was angel-guided. Her soft touch was better for his soul's good than the stripes and the chains. He had been hardened; her little love melted down the adamant; had found the good locked up in his nature, and she had sent her sweet smiles through its prison door. Long he sat there his head in the lap of his beautiful, quiet child. None dared disturb him; jailor and watches walked to and fro.

'Father, when you come out, I'll take care of you.'

He lifted his head; his eyes, red with weeping, were fastened on her face.

'Mother and I might.'

'God's blessing on you, my precious child; you may save your miserable father?'

'I will, father.'

The warden cleared his throat; the jailor spoke roughly to one of the prisoners—it was to hide his emotion. 'You had better come now,' he added, going to the cell.

'Katie, you must go; will you come again, my child?'

'Can't I stay, father?'

'No, dear; but you shall come and see me again.'

They took her gently from the dark cell; she sobbed very quietly. In the warden's room stood a pleasant-faced old man.

'I have come after that little girl,' he said. 'She must go home with me. I'll take good care of her; I've heard her story, and when her father comes out, if he's a mind to behave himself, I'll give him plenty to do. Besides that, I'll bring her up once a week to see him. What little one, will you go with me?' And good old Mr. Maywood stroked her hair as he said, pityingly. 'Poor child! poor child!'

Ten miles from Sing Sing prison there is now a little cottage occupied by an industrious man and his daughter. Little Katie is fulfilling the commands of her dying mother. She is taking care of him as well as herself.

Humorous.

Spots on the son—slipper marks.

A little boy, proud of his new jacket, informed his sister that he was a six-button kid.

Oscar Wilde is not going to be married this fall. He was engaged, but the man went back on him.

A yacht is more like a christian than the average man. She can stand on a tack without swearing.

A lady being asked by a rich bachelor, "If not yourself, who would you rather be?" replied sweetly and modestly, "yours truly."

A fellow who married a poor girl said he married her to take care of her, but now when he stayed out late at night she took hair of him.

"What comes after T?" asked a teacher of a pupil who was learning the alphabet. He received the bewildering reply, "You do—to see Liza!"

The editor of the Hartford *Courant* says: "We catch about 7,883,000 pounds of food fish a year." This is the biggest fish story we have encountered this season.

It is stated for a fact that a man's weight can be told by the sound of his footfall. If this be true, a congregation will never have cause to turn around when a coal dealer enters the sanctuary.

A Rockford man saw advertised "a sure cure for drunkenness." He forwarded the necessary dollar, and received by return mail, written on a valuable postal card, in beautiful violet ink, the magic words, "Don't drink."

"Who did the churning last week?" asked Farmer Fourotclock. "I did," said Bill. "Then do it again this week," said the old man; "one good churn deserves another." Covert expressions of joy from all Bill's brothers and sisters.

Highly intelligent darling: "The robbers can't steal my mamma's ear-rings, 'cause papa's hidden them." Interested lady visitor: "Is that so, dear? Why, where has he put them, I wonder?" "I heard him say he'd put them up the spout, and expected they'd stay there."

"Pa, what is a lay-preacher?" inquired a South Chicago boy one quiet Sunday afternoon. "A lay-preacher! Why, my son, a lay-preacher is a—a—a—; a lay-preacher is a man who lays around and takes the regular preacher's place and deals out a strange, peculiar and conflicting theology."

"Somebody has left on our desk a poem addressed to Lillian. We shall not publish it. Not that it isn't pretty good poetry. But we don't know Lillian. This poet makes her out as delicious. If she isn't, we don't want to spread broadcast a wrong impression of her; and if she is, we'll do the poetry-writing about her ourself.

Little Freddie was undergoing the disagreeable operation of having his hair combed by his mother, and he grumbled at the manœuver. "Why, Freddie," said mamma, "you ought not to make such a fuss. I don't fuss and cry when my hair is combed." "Yes," replied the youthful party, "but your hair ain't hitched to your head."

"Well, I think it's a shame," said Mrs. Shuttle as she threw down the newspaper. "Here is Mr. Sullivan who wrote such beautiful pianofore music fighting right in public, and he lost the fight, too." "Why, bless your heart, woman," said Job, "it isn't the same Sullivan at all." "Well, what Sullivan is it?" "Why, don't you know? It is Yankee Sullivan, a man who has been fighting for these years and years."

A Londoner who lately crossed from Canada to Ogdensburg, asked his hack-driver as to the population and form of government of Ogdensburg. On being informed that it was an incorporated city, the chief officer of which was a mayor, he inquired: "And does the mayor wear the insignia of office?" "Insignia—what's that?" asked the astonished hackman. "Why, a chain about his neck?" explained the cockney. "Oh, bless you, no," responded the other; "he's perfectly harmless, and goes about loose."

He blushed to the tips of his ears as he stepped up to the society editor's table. "Good morning. What is it, sir?" was the affable greeting. "You made a little mistake in your announcements yesterday, sir." "Very likely. It is almost impossible not to make mistakes sometimes. What was it?" "You said me and Lizzie Pipkins were betrothed, when we are not bethered at all. We are betrothed, sir. Quite a difference." "Ah, I presume you see the difference now more than you will in the future. However, I will smooth the matter out. Good morning, sir."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The grandest element of a personal religious experience is that it makes a consciousness of loneliness impossible. "Lo! I am with you always," is a fact! The genuine christian not only thinks of but speaks to Christ.—*Christian Advocate.*

Blessed is the man who forgiveth those who trespass against him, who is kind to the unkind, charitable to his censors loving to his enemies; for he is perfect as God is perfect, and he shall inherit the tree of life forever.—*W. C. Griffiths.*

Fashion in our churches is squandering millions of the Lord's money, and bringing thousands of his professed people to shameful and guilty bankruptcy. It keeps millions from church services, and diverts the attention of millions who do attend from spiritual worship.

The older I grow—and now I stand upon the brink of eternity—the more comes back the sentence in the catechism which I learned when a child, and the fuller and deeper its meaning becomes: "What is the chief end of man?" "To glorify God and enjoy him forever." —*Thomas Carlyle.*

Let every one be persuaded that the vital principles and saving energy of religion are not in the form by which we receive them, but in Devine power and communication to the awakened and apprehensive soul. "Not in the wind, not in the earthquake, not in the fire; but in 'a still small voice.'"—*J. Jeremiah.*

If in our modern Christian experience we have less of those raptures and exaltations of which we read in the biographies of the fathers, one reason doubtless is that in the rapid and restless march of this restless, rushing age the secret sources of life at a throne of grace have been sadly, sinfully, ruinously neglected.—*Standard.*

If a little child should come up to its father and commence addressing him thus: "O, father, I acknowledge thee to be my parent—very strong, exceedingly wise and wonderous good; thou ownest all this house and rulest thy family with equity, thou hast brought me up from infancy, furnish my food and clothing, etc.; and finally, after going on thus, telling his father what he was and what he done, could do and would do, to the extent of about ten minutes or more, would end by asking for a penny—that child would be very likely to have its ear boxed. And it can be nothing but the infinite grace and long suffering of our father in heaven that saves some of the long winded, prompous theological propounders of prayers, that are so frequently heard in pupil and pew, from receiving merited rebuke and chastisement from him. It can be nothing else. Therefore, when you pray, do not air your theology, do not display your oratory, do not do anything else than pray.—*Moravian.*

Things Are Not What They Seem.

There is a gospel-tent at the corner of Michigan avenue and Fourth street, and of a Sunday evening there is a considerable passing in and out on the part of pedestrians. Last Sunday evening a boy of fourteen who had just left the tent encountered a stranger, who stopped him and inquired:

"Say, bub, what sort of a performance is going on in there?"

"Party good thing," was the reply.

"I'd kinder like to see the fat woman and the living skeleton and the Albino children once more, but I'm purty near strapped. Is there any way I kin work in?"

"Us boys crawl under the canvas."

"Anybody around to knock you stiff?"

"Never saw anybody. I'll show you where to go under."

"By hokey, I'll try it! It's no use to throw away a quarter when you can beat a sideshow."

The boy took him around behind the tent and saw him safe under, and then crossed the street and sat down. He waited just exactly three minutes, and then the stranger came out of the tent by the door. He looked up and down the street, closely scanned every youngster about him, and finally said to a bootblack:

"Bub, I'm looking for a youth about two heads taller than you—peaked nose—brown straw hat—hair cut short! I want to see him so awful bad for about a minute that I'll give you half a dollar if you can find him around here!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

No Time to Tell a Lie.

Jesse C. had the reputation of being the "biggest liar" in Georgia and was never known to come out behind. One hot day Bill H. sat on the shady side of his barn. After dinner he saw Jesse riding in great haste toward town. Bill hailed him and went to the gate. Jesse asked what he wanted. "Stop and tell us a big lie," said Bill. "No time for lying now," said Jesse. "Your Uncle Sol died suddenly an hour ago, and I am going for the coroner and a coffin." And on he went. Bill ran to the house and told his wife. She gathered up the children. He hitched the horse to the wagon, loaded in his family, and posted off four miles through heat and dust to Uncle Sol's. On arriving he found the family and two neighbors in the large kitchen, Uncle Sol buried—to his eyes in half a big watermelon. The surprise was mutual and explanations followed. "Well," said Bill, "I asked Jesse for a big lie and I not only got it, but was fool enough to believe it. I wouldn't believe him again if I knew he was dying."

A palpable hit: A countryman, who had selected a seat at theater from which he could obtain a good view of the stage, was greatly discouraged when a young lady wearing a fashionable hat sat down in front of him. He bore the affliction in silence as long as he could and then bending forward, said politely: "Please, miss, would you be so kind as to lower your umbrella?" She lowered it amid the applause of the audience.

Business Cards.

Hotels.

WRIGHT HOUSE.
MAIN ST., SMETHPORT, PA,
B. F. WRIGHT, Proprietor.
First Class in every Respect.
This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class Hotel. A well stocked and well kept Bar connected with the house. Rates reasonable.

Exchange Hotel,
NEAR BUFFALO DEPOT, SMETHPORT, PA.
J. H. SOWERS, Proprietor.
This Hotel is newly made and furnished in all respects for the comfort and convenience of the travelling public.

BENTON HOUSE.
Larrabees, Pa.
C. H. MOORE - - - Prop'r.
Located directly opposite the McK. & B. and B. N. Y. & P. RR depots. The house has been recently rebuilt and newly furnished throughout, and is now a first class house.

SARTWELL HOUSE,
Port Allegany, Pa.
S. C. SARTWELL, - PROPRIETOR.
The above House has been recently Rebuilt, Refurnished and Refitted in the Latest Style for the convenience of Guests.

BRADFORD HOUSE,
380 Exchange, Cor. Louisiana St.,
Opposite the B. N. Y. & P. R. R. Depot
BUFFALO, N. Y.
ED. SEIL, - - - Proprietor

Fillmore House,
Cor. Michigan and Carroll Streets,
Buffalo, N. Y.
Rates reduced to $1.00 per day; single meal, 25 cents.
This house has been recently refurnished in the most modern style. It is centrally located, and within one block of the Erie, N. Y. C., [illegible] and Lake Shore depots. Street cars pass the hotel from all parts of the city continually.
R. SULLY - - Prop'r.

AKIN HOUSE,
No. 8, Washington St.,
BRADFORD, PA.,
MARION AKIN, Proprietor.
Terms, $1 Per Day
Liberal terms to Commercial Travelers. Good Livery and Feed Stables connected with the House. xvIII-36tf

Pierce House,
(Near B., N. Y. & P. R. R. Depot.)
Water St., - - - - Smethport, Pa.
A. H. PIERCE, Proprietor.
Restaurant, Lunch Counter and Billiard Parlors connected. Everything new, house having been just completed. Charges very moderate.

Broezel's Hotel,
cor. Seneca and Wells Streets,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
First Class in every respect.
John Broezel - Prop'r.

SCOTT HOUSE
E. L. SCOTT, PROPRIETOR,
Port Allegany, Pa.

Physicians.

N. D. FREEMAN,
Surgeon, Obstetrician and Consulting Physician and Surgeon.
Office hours from 10 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.
Smethport, Pa.

H. L. McCOY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office in Backus Building, Main street.
Smethport, Pa.

Land Office of the Bingham Estate.
WELLSBOROUGH, Penn'a, Feb'y 21, 1878.

All persons are hereby cautioned against going upon the unsold lands of this estate without proper authority therefor. An unauthorized entry upon the lands of the estate, by any person, for any purpose, will make such person or persons liable to prosecution for trespass.

Persons who have bought or leased lands of this estate have deeds, contracts, or leases. The deeds give exact descriptions of the lands to which they refer, and the contracts and leases have on them drafts which show their location. All claims to rights or privileges on lands of this estate, unaccompanied by such evidence, are without foundation, and will not be recognized.
ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.

LAND! A. A. THOMAN, 26 Grant Building, Washington, D. C. Free from before the United States General Land Office. Contested cases, private land claims, mining, pre-emption and homestead cases prosecuted before the Department of the Interior and Supreme Court; and all classes of claims before the Executive Departments. Special attention given to town site cases. Land warrants, homestead floats, and all kinds of land scrip bought and sold.
28tf.

LOTS FOR BUILDING PURPOSES
—AT—
Farmers' Valley Depot.

The undersigned is prepared to lease very eligible lots for building and business purposes at Farmers' Valley depot, on reasonable terms. For further information call upon or address
ADAM BROCKAM,
Farmers' Valley, Pa.
May 4, 1882-tf.

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., August 10, 1882.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
GENERAL JAMES A. BEAVER,
of Centre Co.
For Lieut.-Governor,
W. T. DAVIES,
of Bradford County.
For Supreme Judge,
WILLIAM HENRY RAWLE,
of Philadelphia.
For Secretary of Internal Affairs,
JOHN M. GREER,
of Butler.
For Congressman-at-Large,
MARRIOT BROZIUS,
of Lancaster.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESSIONAL.

For Congress,
WALLACE W. BROWN,
of Bradford City.

JUDICIARY.

For Additional Law Judge,
N. B. SMILEY,
of Bradford City.
For Assemblyman,
DAVID STERRETT,
of Smethport.
For Jury Commissioner,
E. F. CLARK,
of Bradford Township.

Republicans Bear in Mind

That the last day for being assessed is Thursday, September 7.

That the last day for paying taxes is Saturday, October 7.

That the last day for being naturalized is Saturday, October 7.

That the election occurs Tuesday, November 7.

The Independents are fast loosing grounds throughout the country.

Being led into the belief that the Treasury had been exhausted Congress adjourned *sine die* Tuesday.

Beaver fought in the rebellion for his country; Pattison fought during several elections for his pocketbook.

The steamer Gold Dust blew up last Monday and burnt to the water's edge and sunk 200 yards north of Hickman, Kentucky. Seventeen were killed as far as known, and forty-seven wounded.

The Philadelphia *Press* no longer upholds the Independents in their work of breaking up the Republican party. It has come to a realization that the Independents do not want harmony, but to either rule or ruin.

The way the people feel towards David Sterrett, candidate for Assembly, there is but little use of the Democrats putting up a candidate. Mr. Sterrett is competent and honest, and the people have confidence in him.

Senator Mitchell has announced the intention of the Independents to be the defeat of General Beaver and the whole Republican ticket, and the election of Democratic nominees. We knew as much from the start.—*Scranton Republican.*

The entire amount appropriated by the regular appropriation bills is $270,103,225.70. The total by other bills is $24,139,871.66, making a gross aggregate of $294,243,097.36. The excess of appropriations over last year is $77,500,000, and of this amount $47,719,693 is for pensions alone.

The New York *Sun* says that Senator Mitchell was absent from the senate when the river and harbor bill was passed over the President's veto, but that he had not paired with Senator Vance; also Senator Lapham was paired without his knowledge. If Senator Mitchell was not even paired he drops a peg lower than before.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Don Cameron may be a political boss with a big "B," but when it comes to voting his head seems to be pretty level. He voted fair and square against the river and harbor steal, while Senator Mitchell, the Independent reform apostle, was paired on the question with a senator who would have voted in the affirmative, thus loosing half the force of his opposition.—*Era.*

Chairman Cooper has caused a sensation in Democratic circles by his recent declaration that General Beaver will have forty thousand majority, and he can't figure it any less. That Beaver will be elected is regarded as certain by all well informed and shrewd politicians whether his majority be forty thousand or more, and it is not surprising to hear that there is already a panic in the Democratic camp. A good many Democrats have admitted already that they are doomed to defeat as usual, because the convention blundered in nominating Pattison. They had placed great reliance on the Independents, but since that faction has gone to pieces they see nothing but defeat staring them in the face.—*Gazette and Bulletin.*

The *Press* was independent enough and frank enough to tell the Regulars when they blundered; and it is independent and candid enough to tell the Independents when they perpetrate a mistake. That they committed a serious error in the action of their Committee last week becomes daily more and more evident. Before that time every morning Republican paper in Philadelphia recognized the force and strength of their position, and since then they have been equally unanimous in the judgment that the issue was not wisely met. In the interior such influential papers as the Bucks County *Intelligencer*, which strongly sympathized with the Independents, have been constrained to haul down the Independent ticket and support General Beaver. Outside the State such sagacious and weighty Republican papers as the Boston *Journal* and the Hartford *Courant* perceive that a mistake was made. The Independent Republicans ought either to have accepted the proposition for a new Convention or to have offered some counter proposition which would have opened the way to an honorable settlement on the foundation of principle. The one thing they could not afford to do was to close the door against any adjustment. By making an answer which is thus interpreted, they have alienated the support of many Republicans who are in earnest sympathy with the movement to regenerate the party, but who want to reform it and not to kill it.—*Philadelphia Press.*

What the Republican Party has Done for Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania passed under Republican management in 1861. On the expiration of Gov. Hoyt's term on January 1, 1883, the Republican party will have rulled 22 years. Gov. Curtin was elected in October, 1860, and took the Governor's chair January, 1861.

The State debt in 1860 was	$37,964,612 02
The State debt in May, 1882	20,140,198 05
Total reduction under Republican Governors	$17,824,413 97

The Republican party in 1866 repealed the tax of three mills on real estate. The value of the real estate in Pennsylvania in 1880, was $1,545,914,868. A three mill tax for sixteen years amounts to $74,201,913, which has all been saved to our tax-payers.

In 1878 horses and cattle were exempt from the three mill tax. In 1880 the value of horses and cattle was $33,288,825. A three mill tax on this sum for nine years amounts to $898,798. By these two acts of Republican legislation the tax payers were saved the enormous sums of:

On real estate	$74,201,913
On horses and cattle	898,798
Total of taxes saved to people in sixteen years	$75,100,711

Notwithstanding that the taxpayers of "the unfortunate State of Pennsylvania" have been relieved from the payment of seventy-five million of dollars in taxes which they were subjected to, as a legacy from Democratic police, the State debt has been reduced nearly eighteen million of dollars.

The state paid the following extraordinary military expenses incident to the Rebellion	$9,515,001
Other damages and claims not included in the above figures, paid since 1865, averaging $50,000 a year	850,000
Total military expenses	$10,365,001

In addition to the payment, the State has expended on Soldiers' Orphan Schools $6,652,435.

It will be seen that the Republican management of the state while it has relieved the real estate and lands and horses and cattle of the farmer of over seventy-five millions of taxes, it has educated the soldiers' orphan children; paid over ten millions of military expenses incident to the Rebellion, reduced the state debt nearly eighteen millions of dollars. Yet Democratic organs would have the world believe we have such an "unfortunate state," that to relieve it the people should elect a Democratic governor this year. But to present in a nut-shell the above facts we recapitulate:

Military expenses other than ordinary	$10,365,001
Soldiers' orphan schools	6,652,435
Reduction of State debt	17,824,413
Total	$34,841,849
Saved to taxpayers by repeal of tax laws	75,100,711
Grand total	$109,942,560

We doubt if the people who pay the taxes are prepared to turn the affairs of this state over to the Democratic party by the election of "Lew Cassidy's boy," Pattison.

GENERAL BEAVER.

WHAT GENERAL HANCOCK SAYS OF HIS GALLANTRY.

James A. Beaver entered the army of the United States as a Lieutenant under the call for three months' men, on the 19th of April, 1861—the day the Schuylkill county "First Defences" were hooted at and stoned in the streets of Baltimore, barely escaping the murderous fury of the mob. He got no farther than Harrisburg on that day, but afterward proceeded with his regiment to Washington. At the expiration of his three months' term he enlisted for the war, and his gallantry and efficency soon marked him for promotion which was rapid and distinguished. During the period subsequent to his third enlistment, at the urgent solicitation of Governor Curtin and the company commanders of the new regiment, he had reluctantly resigned the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 45th regiment to assume the command of the 148th, we have the subjoined distinguished indorsement of his gallantry given Col. Frank Burr, the biographer of Gen. Beaver:

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y.,
May 9, 1882.

MY DEAR SIR:—I reply to your note of the 7th inst., I have to state that General James A. Beaver joined the First division of the Second Army Crops (then commanded by me) with his regiment, the 148th Pennsylvania volunteers, just after the battle of Fredericksburg, December, 1862, and served constantly under my command in the Second Corps (save when absent, from wounds received in battle) until the fall of 1864. During that period he was engaged in some of the most important campaigns and battles of the Army of the Potomac, and took a conspicous and distinguished part in many of them.

I considered him one the most intrepid, intelligent and efficient young officers in our service during the war, and on several occasions mentioned him in my official reports for valuable services and distinguished bravery. He was wounded at "Chancellorsville," again while gallantry leading his fine regiment and brigade in an assault upon the enemy's works at Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864, and at "Ream's Station," August 25, 1864. On this latter occasion he had just joined his regiment on the battlefield, and taken command of the brigade to which it belonged, after an absence caused by former wounds, when he was struck by a musket ball which shattered his thigh, and disabled him for life by the loss of a leg.

He was breveted Brigadier-General for highly meritorius and distinguished conduct, and for valuable services, especially at "Cold Harbor," Va., where he commanded a brigade.

I am very truly yours,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,

LETTER FROM COLORADO.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

PUEBLO COLORADO, Aug. 3, 1882.

It is a long journey from the Eastern Metropolis across the prairies and plains of the West to Colorado, but it is through such a diversified country, affording a glimpse of so much varied and interesting scenery, that time and space are alike annihilated, as it were, without fatigue or weariness. In these days of multiplied railroads and luxurious accommodations travel in every direction is reduced to the maximum of comfort and speed, but nowhere do these conditions exist in a greater degree than in the great West; and to the open-eyed observer there is a charm in gliding over this vast expanse of country, the panorama of which opens out before like the views of a kaleidoscope, to be found in nothing else. Yet in this fast age even lightning express trains are too slow for the impetuous American who now looks forward to the day when "balloon navigation" will be the thing.

Our route traversed in part the great agricultural States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas. In all of these the crops are much better than were realized last year, and corn though somewhat backward in some sections, promises to turn out a fair crop, judging from our "birds eye" view along the way. Of the States east of Kansas it is not necessary to take much note in this correspondence. The one thing that suggested itself forcibly to me was the inquiry why people ever leave these fertile and easily cultivated States to seek homes further west. It is not strange that men desert the old thickly settled Eastern States and the over crowded cities to follow the lamented Greeley's wholesome advice—though only a limited number of them are recommended to take a Hoe Cylinder Press—but those located in the broad States just mentioned should be sufficiently imbued with worldly wisdom to let well enough alone. Ills they may have, as drawbacks and discouragements are everywhere in this world, but it is better to bear them than to fly to others we know not of. In northern Missouri, for instance, there are, uncultivated, thousands of acres of as good farming lands as the sun ever shone upon, and it is a mystery why people pass them by to go to Kansas or anywhere else.

Our only stop of consequence was at Kansas City, which has now grown to an important commercial centre of over 60,000 inhabitants. It is a peculiar place yet all who stop like it. In appearance it is odd because being built upon high and uneven bluffs the streets run up and down hill and the cellars of some houses are high above the roofs of many near neighbors. Yet the buildings are mostly of a substantial character and there is a solid, business like aspect to the whole town. A slow process of grading the streets down to a level is going on in some parts of the cities and perhaps in the course of time much of this rough and rugged exterior will be removed. It has been a place of rapid growth, commercially and otherwise, and there is undoubtedly a promising future before it. Its trade comes from a vast territory to the west and south-west, some even from Texas and New Mexico. Of course a journey through on the cars is not sufficient to gain much accurate knowledge of the advantages of Kansas as a farming country. Much has been written pro and con about it by those whose opportunities of knowing the truth are better than mine, but I am satisfied that there are as good lands in the Cottonwood and Arkansas Valleys as can be found anywhere on top of God's green earth. Taken all in all there is ample room and opportunity in Kansas for those who are willing to work and endure the trials of a beginning. And it is difficult to understand how men will remain in large cities living in hovels and rearing their children in hot beds of vice, when broad fields invite them to come and make themselves homes. Few fail of a good living who come West with willing hands and a determined spirit. Without these the experiment is useless, for there is no royal road to wealth even upon fertile Western prairies. But the same labor and energy which earns a scanty living in the crowded cities of the East will in a few years surround a family with peace and plenty and a secure future. Speaking of Kansas reminds me of a story lately told: "How is the soil of Kansas?" asked one of the group as the traveler paused. "Richest in the world, sir," was the reply. "I know a New York statesman who went to Kansas seven years ago with only $18 in cash, and he is now worth $20,000." "Whew! what did he raise principally?" "I believe it was a check, sir, but they couldn't exactly prove it on him!" Think of a soil that will raise a bank check for $100 to $100,000, and in a backward season at that?

The traveler who enters Colorado at the south will not at first be greatly prepossed with the country, or at least with its surface indications. For nearly a hundred miles the route to Pueblo is through a barren, sandy plain, which has been denominated the Great American Desert. Yet beneath uninviting exterior lies a rich soil, which, by the application of water and the usual processes of cultivation, produces a transformation more wonderful than the magic influence of Fairy's wand. Animas, in and about Pueblo, and in various spots near the river where ranchmen have by their efforts interspersed little oases grateful to the eye. The soil here, and for miles back along the road over which we have come is, on top, about like pulverized lime-stone, and the alkali dust which drifts in the car windows is enough to both blind and strangle you—especially if you happen to come through on a hot day. The water, too, is enough to turn your stomach if you are rash enough to put any of it your whiskey. Yet right here is a town which stands as the only rival of Denver, and which for more than a year past has been enjoying a boom of considerable proportions. The opening of the railroad lines into San Juan and other Southern Colorado mining sections contributed to this result. Many of the buildings are Mexican *adobes*, and the place is otherwise unattractive to me at a first glance. After a calm inspection it may appear to better advantage. One thing which has been the source of constant surprise to us on the way here is the excellent meals furnished at eating houses along the route. After we crossed the Mississippi river we rather expected hard fare and made up our minds to eat anything, from a Praire dog to a pickled Indian, but the reality was a very different thing. At the eating room, all through Kansas, the regular spread excels even the famous Union Depot Dining Rooms at Pittsburg and Cleveland, and at the same price.

DON PEDRO.

The Right Party for Young Men.

Hundreds of young men yearly become eligible as voters and are honored by the will of the people, with the duties and responsibilities of the franchise. It becomes then not only a matter of sound policy, but of vital importance to the young man that the claims of the various parties be brought clearly before him and candidly canvassed. The position a young man takes at first may determine [illegible] certainly his political [illegible]. Many youths with more than ordinary ability, have often to view the political drama from the back seats or the door because they have either neglected to informed themselves properly, or have lacked energy to emancipate themselves from distasteful entanglements. No party in history has less to conceal and more of which to be proud than the Republican party and in entering this year's contest in Pennsylvania, a contest, which must end in the victory of either the Regular Republican, or Democratic ticket as the Independents have no possible chance, every Independent vote being only a sort of sneaking sanction of Democracy, we will in a few words advance the claims of the Republican party to the confidence of every young man who is about to vote.

The Republican party was born of the national need, it did not grow like Jonah's gourd in a night, but struck deep, not into the hearts of true and honorable men before it was known as an organization. It was a protest against the arrogant spirit of slavery and the low and degrading outcome of Jacksonianism, which made the public service a mere swill trough and the best political philosophy getting as much swill in the Democratic end as possible. It gave to the country as its primal president a man simple hearted and true, a man of the people, with the royal grace of modest worth about him, when scarcely seated in the high place of power it was called upon to meet forced issues, which ripened into the most awful war of modern times. It sunk the ship of slavery so deep beneath a tide of heroic blue that all the mechanism of all the ages can never again resurrect it. It reached its hand across the grave of friend and foe alike, and because of common blood and because of common history and in the great name of National Unity, it sent peace where it might have hurled desolation. Reconstruction was born of its superb magnanimity, its humanity gave the black man the ballot and swore to protect him in its usage and that he might be the more worthy of it the party has bent its magnificent energies to educate him. In spite of a colossal debt that would have staggered the most stable European government, with France knocking at the door of Mexico and England sore and sullen on the sea, the Republican party has steered the ship of state into smooth and level water. It has given to every brown handed son of toil, the head of a family in America, right of ownership in the national land. It has protected his labor from foreign competition and made a happy and contented life possible for him. Never was enemy so generous, never friend more true. It has starred the nation's history with glorious names, hosts of heritors of fulfilled renown. Its policy has been lofty as the nation's ambition and deep as its need. Young men such is the party which Gen. Beaver and the nominees on the Regular ticket represent. They were nominated by a popular convention legally selected, and perfectly untrammeled in its choice, composed of men whom no sane person could possibly suspect of weak subservience, and they command not only the respect but the loyal attachment of all honest Republicans. Remember that the ballot box is the ark of the nation's covenant with the God of Liberty, and he who deposits a ballot he cannot conscientiously endorse is as much a traitor to the best interests of his country as Benedict Arnold, when he bartered West Point for British gold. The Democratic party is a deceitful Delilah not even skillfully painted, and as for the Independents we beg of you to keep before your eyes the disastrous fate of the many aeronauts whose balloons lacking ballast and overcharged with gas have exploded in mid air causing their destruction.

Democratic Tariff Professions

The voting in the House of Representatives of Saturday, July 22nd, on Mr. Tucker's amendment in favor of admitting free of duty all materials used in ship building, shows how little dependence can be placed on the tariff professions of Pennsylvania Democrats.

The ship builders of Wilmington, Del., and of Philadelphia, having contracts on hand to build vessels for Brazil and South America, found that they could use a great deal of domestic material in building them, but could not use any foreign material in connection with the domestic without paying tariff duties on the imported materials.

Under the law as it now stands, if a vessel to be shipped abroad to foreign countries is constructed wholly of foreign materials, a rebate of 90 per cent. of the tariff duties on the materials so used is allowed, but if any domestic material is used in connection therewith, no rebate is allowed.

The ship builders, therefore, petitioned Congress to allow vessels to be constructed in this country *on foreign account* partly of domestic and party of foreign materials, and to allow the same rebate on foreign material so used as in the case where only foreign material was used. This appeared to be a reasonable proposition, and the Ways and Means Committee reported a bill giving them that privilege.

On Saturday, July 22 Mr. Kasson called up this bill and tried to put it on its passage, but Mr. Tucker, of Virginia moved an amendment to insert the words "domestic or" before "foreign" in the phrase italicised above, so as to make the bill apply to all vessels constructed "on domestic or foreign account," thus virtually taking off all tariff duties on all foreign materials used in shipbuilding. It was, in effect, to establish the building of free ships by allowing the free importation of materials for shipbuilding, thus effectually cutting off every branch of American industry engaged in manufacturing such materials.

On that free-trade amendment *every Democrat present from Pennsylvania*, Randall, Curtin, Klotz, Ermentrout and Beltzhoover, voted aye, going between the tellers along with Tucker and the other rampant Free-Traders of the South, thus demonstrating that their professions of devotion to Protection are the merest lip service, since they avail themselves of the first opportunity to stand by their Southern brethren.

Is it not time that every Republican should do his best to prevent the success of the suicidal policy of allowing the Democrats of Pennsylvania to increase their force in the next House?

STATE POLITICS.

THE SALARY AND GRADE OF DIFFERENT POSTMASTERS.

Pennsylvania has a larger number of postoffices than any other state in the Union. The number is 5,489, as aginst 5,264 two years ago, an increase of 225. No one has a keener perception of this fact than the postal men who have to commit these offices to memory when learning the distribution of mails for the state. The Presidential offices now number 150. Of the first class there are only two—Philadelphia, which receives $4,000, the largest salary under the law, and Pittsburgh, which will now receive $3,900, an advance of $300.

They are of three grades, the first class being those which have a salary attached of more than three thousand dollars; the second class run from two thousand to three thousand dollars, and the third class from one thousand to two thousand dollars. The fourth class, comprising the great majority of officers, is that below the thousand dollar standard, which is the point of entrance to the Presidential grade. These latter are appointed by the Postmaster General. This is the system under which the postmasters of the country are classified. The whole country contains 46,159 postoffices, and they are being added to at the rate of quite two thousand a year. There are now 2,025 Presidential officers as against 1,746 two years ago at the last adjustment. This is an increase of 361.

Under the readjustment of officers and salaries just made, Harrisburg, which has been all along of the first grade, goes back to second place, with an allowance of $2,700 a year. The second class number thirty. Bethlehem, Norristown and Petrolia fall back to third class. The heaviest single increase is in the case of Braddock, which goes from $600 to $1,100, entering the Presidential rank. Waynesburg also enters the same grade, with the same salary, with the next heaviest increase of $400. The reductions of salary in Pennsylvania are notable, particularly in the oil regions. Petrolia goes down $500, the former salary being an even $2,000. Oil City loses $400, and Norristown, Harrisburg and Titusville each loses $300. There are three reductions of $200 each, Bethlehem, Sunbury and West Chester. Kittanning, Parker's Landing and Tidioute go down $100. The following add $300 to the annual salary: Berwick, Brownsville, Corry, Kendall Creek, Mount Joy, Newport, Pittsburg, Renovo, Reynoldsville.

The St. James *Gazette*: "Benevolent ladies cannot do better than read the advice given by Mr. Paget, the magistrate, to one of their number at Hammersmith Saturday, and take it to heart. Miss Priscilla Green—the very name suggests virtue and inspires confidence—prosecuted one Mary Callaghan, aged fifteen, for absconding from a reformatory of which Miss Priscilla Green is principal, and stealing therefrom certain articles of clothing—the dress in which she was clad—the property of Miss Priscilla Green. Since this reformatory is not a public institution, and the inmates go there voluntarily, the defendant, as Mr. Paget pointed out, had committed no legal offense in leaving it. And he further explained to the prosecutrix that the girl could not be convicted of stealing the clothes which she was wearing, and without which she could not have gone away with property. But the moral impressed by Mr. Paget on Miss Priscilla Green is the important thing. After saying that he had every respect for her humane intentions and those of the ladies who employed her, he admonished her that 'there were two things of which they should be cautious. In the first place, they should bestow their charity on deserving objects. And, again, if they unfortunately bestow their charity upon an undeserving person, as in that case, they should take care to act within the law.'"

SPECIAL NOTICE.

E. DE V. VERMONT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, OF—
76 Chambers St., New York,
Acknowledged regular correspondents of 400 Newspapers in the United States and Canada,
are now Prepared to send their

Private Financial LETTER.

FROM NEW YORK CITY,
Under White Sealed Envelope to all Investors and Speculators who may desire to receive weekly the latest information concerning the

Stock Market

In the Metropolis.

HINTS AND POINTS

Furnished to Speculators concerning the probable rise or decline in Stocks.
Also reliable advice to Investors and Capitalists concerning

SECURE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.

NOTICE.—E. de V. Vermont & Co., not being connected directly or indirectly with any Brokers or Bankers' business give their informations and advice with full impartiality and without being influenced in the least by personal interest. Letter sent regularly by Monday night's mail in closed envelope, for THIRTEEN CONSECUTIVE WEEKS on the receipt of the sum of ONE DOLLAR sent to

E. DE V. VERMONT & CO., Pub's,
76 Chambers street, N. Y.

Auditors' Report

SCHOOL FUND of Keating township, for the year ending June 1st, 1882.

THOMAS HUSSEY, Treasurer;	DR.
To amount of seated duplicate	$2,130 00
To amount in Treasury	422 66
To amount of state appropriation	407 17
To amount of interest refunded	7 87
To amount of unseated tax for '81-'82	2,350 00
Total	$5,[illegible] 73
	CR.
By amount due from unseated tax	$1,[illegible] 00
By exonerations	[illegible] 35
By orders cancelled	2,[illegible] 72
By returned tax	12 93
By com. on $3,681 72 at 2 per cent	73 63
By abatement on $349 at 5 per cent	17 40
	[illegible]
By amount due fund	106 37
Total	$5,[illegible] 73
Resources in Treasurer's hands	$ 106 37
Balance from unseated tax	1,[illegible] 00
Total	$1,[illegible]

We, the Auditors of Keating township having examined the accounts of Thomas Hussey, School Treasurer, find them as stated above.

C. SMITH,
ALLEN OVIATT, } Auditors,
A. T. STRAHAHAN,
KEATING TOWNSHIP., Aug 11, 1882.—3t.

To Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received at Norwich post office for the building of a school house near Crosby station in Norwich township, until Saturday, the 19th day of August. Plans and specifications may be seen at my house.

ORLANDO GALLUP,
President School Board.
Norwich, Pa., Aug. 4, 1882.

DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES.
School Books, Blank Books.
Stationery,
Fancy Goods.
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.
NEWS DEPOT AND CIRCULATING LIBRARY CAN BE FOUND AT
THE
DRUG AND BOOK STORE
—OF—
A. B. ARMSTRONG,
Smethport, Pa.

MARBLE FRONT
BARBER SHOP
ALFRED STURDVEINT
Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally that he has moved his Barber Shop into his recently finished and commodious new Marble Front building next door to W. D. Gallup's store, Main street, where he is prepared to do
SHAVING,
HAIR-CUTTING,
SHAMPOOING,
In the latest style of the art. None but first-class workmen employed.
Bath Rooms Attached.
Main Street, Smethport, Pa.

NEW
Meat and Vegetable
MARKET!
Having recently opened a meat and Vegetable market in
SMETHPORT!
I am prepared to furnish the people of the town and adjacent country with
Fresh meat, Ham, Sausages, Salt meats, Corned Beef, Lard, Chickens, &c., always on hand.
—ALSO,—
VEGETABLES!
IN THEIR SEASON.
Highest market price paid for Hides.
C. W. WILLIAMS.
Main Street, - - - Smethport, Pa.
26tf

How-When-Where-Why
HOW?
Put money in your purse and come to my store where you can buy goods cheap.
WHEN?
Any time.
WHERE?
At my store in Colegrove. I invite examination and inspection.
WHY?
That's the question. Why buy of me? Well, because in justice to yourselves, friends and families.
Goods are all Marked in Plain Figures.
I can sell you better Goods and Cheaper than any other dealer in this Valley.
C. M. COLEGROVE.
Colegrove, Pa. Sept. 26, 1881.6m.

SLAB WOOD!
HAVING MADE ARRANGEMENTS WITH Will Pratt to deliver wood the present season, all persons needing any thing in this line can be accommodated with the article delivered at their door for the small sum of
60 Cents Per Cord!
Orders can be left with Mr. Pratt, or at Gifford's saw mill, which will receive prompt attention.
S. J. GIFFORD.
Smethport, March 20, 1882.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grand Spring and Summer Opening
OF MRS. T. D. NASH'S
MILLINERY!
And other Goods, commencing Saturday, May 6, 1882.

The stock I am now opening is the LARGEST I HAVE EVER OFFERED at this season of the year, consisting of
SPRING & SUMMER MILLINERY & DRESS GOODS.
French and Roman Ginghams in Newest Styles, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Momie Cloths, Fashionable All-wool Buntings, Black and Colored Alpacas.
The BEST BARGAINS in the market in Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Sheetings, Denims, Pants, Duck and Cottonades, Crashes, Towels, Table Linens and Napkins.
Gentlemen's Laundried Shirts, Cuffs and Collars. Ladies', Misses' and Children's Neck Wear. Black and Cream Colored Spaish Laces and other popular Laces, Cretonnes, Lace Curtains.
New Styles Corsets, Summer Underwear. A Full Line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hosiery, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Cotton Gloves.
Parasols, an extensive stock of Fans, Umbrellas, Ladies Fancy Work and French Baskets.
Buttons, Combs, and a full Line of Trimmings, also a full line of Notions.
Latest Styles in Dolmans, Sacques, Cloaks, at the Lowest possible price.
SILK DOLMANS A SPECIALTY.
MRS. T. D. NASH.
Smethport, May 3, 1882. 21tf

SPELLING LESSON!
The following words (with a thousand others too numerous to mention) are all easy to spell and the article represented by each word can always be found at Sprague's One Price Hardware Store, and at a lower price (for the same quality of goods) than at any other place in the part of the state. No cutting of price on articles which every one knows the price of, and then making up by charging three prices for articles you don't know the cost of. I never learned to use the phrase, "seeing it's you, you can have it for so much," &c. I will not be undersold, and don't you forget it.

Axes, Adzes, Augers, Awls, Axle Grease, Alabastine, Brushes, Bells, Bolts, Borax, Braces, Brackets, Brooms, Burrs, Butts, Bird Cages, Blacking, Bed Cords, Bung Borers, Bitts, Bed Casters, Claws, Crow Bars, Cartridges, Chains, Catches, Coffee Mills, Coolers, Clamps, Cuspadores, Cutlery, Curry Combs, Cleavers, Clothes Lines, Copper Ware, Draw Shaves.

Dusters, Dish covers, Egg beaters, Elbows, Escutcheons, Eyes, Fishing tackle, Faucets, Forks, Freezers, Fingers, Gimlets, Glue, Grindstones, Gun caps, Gauges, Halters, Hoes, Hammers, Hatchets, Handles, Hangers, Hasps, Hinges, Hods, Hooks, Hose pails, Ice tools, Irons, Kettles, Keys, Knives, Knobs, Lamps, Lamp Shades, Lamp Chimneys.

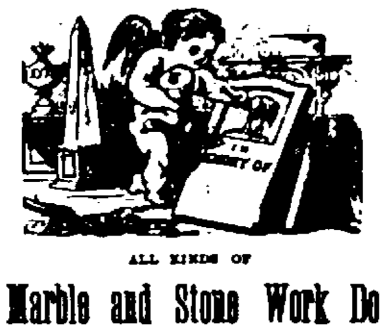
Ladders, Latches, Lanterns, Levels, Locks, Lifters, Lemon Squeezers, Mallets, Mashers, Mattocks, Measures, Mops, Nails, Nuts, Oils, Oilers, Openers, Pegs, Pails, Parers, Picks, Planes, Pistols, Plows, Pliers, Poppers, Powder, Pulleys, Pumps, Paints, Rope, Rakes, Razors, Rivets, Rules, Saws.

Sieves, Shot, Screws, Scythes, Shears, Shovels, Silverware, Skates, Sleds, Spoons, Spades, Sinks, Sap Spouts, Sieves, Toilet Ware, Teeth, Tacks, Traps, Tinware, Tools, Trays, Trowels, Tweezers, Woodenware, Willowware, Warmers, Whips, Well Buckets, Wheelbarrows, White Lead, Wrenches, Wringers, Wool Twine, Wire Cloth, Window Glass, Zinc.

P. S.--I have one of the Best Tinners in the State.
M. A. Sprague.

H. W. RUBIN,
Dealer in
Gold and Silver Watches.
—JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.—
Having employed a first-class Watchmaker and Engraver, I am now prepared to do all manner of
ENGRAVING,
and such work as belongs to the trade.
ALL WORK WARRANTED
I have also on hand a fine assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS'
FURNISHING GOODS.
MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.

J. DIGEL'S MARBLE FACTORY,
Water Street,



Smethport, Pa.
ALL KINDS OF
Monumental, Marble and Stone Work Done to Order

Rochester Business University
The Most Complete Commercial School in America.
There is no other in the country that is held in so high esteem by the better class of business men, that is patronised by so mature and cultivated a class of pupils, or that has so large a number of graduates in lucrative and honorable positions. Send for new catalogue.
F. E. ROGERS, Secretary. L. L. WILLIAMS, President

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on

MONDAY, AUGUST 14th, A. D. 1882,

at one o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain piece of land situated in Lafayette township, McKean county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at post marking the northwest corner of ten acres, conveyed to John L. & J. C. McKinney by deed dated February 11th, 1881; thence along the west line of said ten acres south three degrees and forty-five minutes (3° 45') west sixty and thirty-one hundredths (60 and 31-100) rods to a post in the north line of warrant [illegible]; thence along the north line of warrant [illegible] north [illegible], west forty [illegible] rods to a post thence along the west line of lot No. [illegible] north [illegible] west sixty-two [illegible] rods to a post; thence south [illegible] east fifty-five and sixty-seven one-hundredths [illegible] rods to place of beginning, being part of lot [illegible] in warrant [illegible] and containing [illegible] acres of land more or less with all and singular the appurtenances.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Charles J. Renwick and Moses Sullivan at the suit of George C. Howe.

N. B. SMILEY, Pl'ffs Att'y.
A. I. WILCOX, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa., July [illegible], 1882.

F. M. BALL,
MANUFACTURER OF
WAGONS, CARRIAGES,
SLEIGHS, ETC.
Blacksmithing, Repairing, and Horseshoeing Done.
ALL KINDS OF PAINTING NEATLY EXECUTED.
WATER ST., SMETHPORT, PA.

JOB PRINTING executed with neatness and dispatch. We are constantly adding to our already well stocked Job Department all the latest styles of type and facilities for doing fancy printing.

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., August 10, 1882.

Important Newspaper Decisions.

A postmaster is required to give notice by letter, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reason for its not being taken, and a neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publishers for the payment.

Anyone who takes a paper from the post office whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.

If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, or the publishers may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it be taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

If a subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time and the publisher continues to send it, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, if he takes it out of the post office. The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post office or removing and having them called for, is prima facia, evidence of intentional fraud.

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

Tell us, ye angelic host,
Ye messengers of love,
Shall swindled printers here below
Have no redress above?
The shining angel's band replied:
To us is knowledge given,
Delinquents on subscription books
Can never enter Heaven.

—Mrs. P. Ford, paid a visit to Bradford Tuesday last.

—H. B. Robarts, of Bells Run, made a flying visit to town yesterday.

—J. W. Brennan was absent a couple of days at Bradford this week.

—Miss Aggie Rose is visiting her brother Robt. H. Rose, in this place.

—C. V. Gillis was over from Kane, Monday shaking hands with his friends.

—Look for Mason's prices next week on the telegraph poles and in front of his store.

—Rev. E. P. Hubbell has been confined to his house since last Friday from sickness.

—Mr. N. Lamphere, of Myrtle, was in town yesterday, and made the MINER a pleasant call.

—C. H. Moore is building an addition on the east end of his dwelling on Mechanic street.

—Mrs. Gordis Corwin left Wednesday on a visit to relatives and friend in Jamestown, N. Y.

—Mr. Herbert Gates and sister Ida, of Brooklyn, N. Y., are visiting at the residence of Henry Hamlin.

—Main street will present a decided improvement when Street Commissioner Waller gets through with it.

—It was so warm during the fore part of the week that dogs didn't have ambition enough to fight over a bone.

—The Big Bridge attracted quite a number of people from this town last Sunday, although the day was scorching hot.

—John R. Chadwick has the frame work of his new house nearly up. When completed it will be a very nice residence.

—O. H. Fuller, of the Bradford *Sunday News*, made the MINER office a very agreeable call on Tuesday last. Come again, neighbor.

—This afternoon at four o'clock there will be a match game of base ball played between the Smethport base ball club and a club from Aiken.

—L. W. Mason has in stock and will continue to keep, the largest and best assortment of cook stoves and ranges to be found in the county, and at prices to suit purchasers.

—Last Wednesday night Mrs. John Worden, of Portville, N. Y., attempted suicide by taking prussic acid. The reason given for the deed was that she was jealous of her husband and the hired girl.

—The National Temperance Camp Meeting will be held at Cuba, N. Y., from Aug. 24th to the 30th. A large number of good speakers are expected to be present, among the number Gov. St. John, of Kansas.

—"Robert H. Rose, Republican candidate for Assemblyman, was in the city yesterday."—*Star*, Aug. 5. Well, now, that is news to us. We never knew Robert was a candidate before. Possibly the *Star* may be mistaken.

—Tuesday morning Mrs. H. L. McCoy, accompanied by her two daughters, Alice and Gracie, started for Omro, Winnebago county, Wis. Dr. McCoy went as far as Bradford with them. They intend to be absent about six weeks.

—Patsey Fragner, of Bradford, has started a cigar manufactory in that city, and is making a very fine brand of cigars. As soon as he can secure sufficient help to supply the demand he intends bringing samples to Smethport and introduce them.

—The Smethport correspondent to the Olean *Mirror* has won the enmity of a certain young lady (we don't know who she is) in this town, by "scolding" her for waiting in the postoffice for her mail. If the S. c. don't apoligise we expect to see some fun.

—In Philadelphia the Chinamen have organized an association for mutual protection. Since the organization one of them has the following notice posted on his laundry door: "Ten dollars will be paid for the arrest of any person that throws dead cats or dogs, or bricks into this laundry."

—We don't see why the council could not have used the words "boys" and "men" just as well as persons. The way the ordinance stands now it prohibits the girls from going in swimming, and we are sure there is no body who would consider it unpleasant to see a number of nice, plump young ladies taking a swim. Is there Splockins?

—On the 20th of July there were 3,536 workmen and 392 teams employed on the line of the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo railway. This force of workmen comprised 148 foremen, 3,024 laborers, 204 teamsters, 138 masons, 5 carpenters, 5 blacksmiths and 4 boys. The force has within a few days been still further increased by several loads of laborers.

—Good advice in the matter of investments or speculation in stocks are worth a great deal. We hear that Messrs. Ede V. Vermont & Co., the correspondents of 400 American papers, send to subscribers for $1 per quarter a Private Financial Letter of information, concerning the New York stock market. They are impartial and independent and ought to be given a fair trial.

—If you want a neat calling card, step into this office and leave your order. We have all styles.

—Mason says if it don't rain there will be a corner on hardware, stoves and tinware, glass and crockery ware, and the bears on Wall street won't participate therein.

—Saturday last Deputy Sheriff Barbour brought from Bradford Frank Clemens and Mead Bar, and lodged them in Wilcox college. They were sent over to await trial for breaking into and tapping the till of Hickel's meat market in Bradford. The Dean of the institution will attend to their wants hereafter.

—While three young ladies were taking a Saratoga bath in Marvin creek the other day they were surprised by seeing a man standing on the bank, who proved to be no other than Splockins, the notorious fisherman. Splockins at first supposed they were mermaids, but upon a little closer inspection discovered his mistake, and concluded to move on as the young ladies looked very embarrassed.

Donation.

There will be a donation visit for the benefit of Rev. A. Bronson at the U. B. Parsonage in Farmers' Valley, on Wednesday evening, the 16th inst. A general invitation is extended to all.

Grand Excursion.

There will be an excursion to Niagara Falls next Thursday, Aug. 17, in which all will have a chance to participate, as the fare for the round trip has been reduced to the extremely low price of $2.50 from Smethport. A train will leave Smethport at 8:22 a. m., arriving at the Falls at 12:50 p. m., and will give you 8 hours to see the wonderful sights at the Falls before returning. Tickets to all points of interest can be purchased on the train at one half the regular rates.

Council Proceedings.

At a meeting of the Borough Council held Monday evening, Aug. 7, it was ordered that Willow street be opened and worked by William Bamer from Nelson street to the land line of Thomas King.

That the High Constable arrest any persons found bathing near Marvin creek bridge. Also any persons found playing base ball on Sunday on the base ball grounds.

Backus & Gorton were instructed to rule out the case of Dougherty vs. The Boro of Smethport and have the case tried before arbitrators. Also to obtain judgment against Leroy Burlingame and his bail as expeditiously as the law will admit.

To the Sixteeners.

A general invitation is extended to all Soldiers' Orphan "Sixteeners" of Pennsylvania, to attend the Second Annual Reunion meeting in Harrisburg, Aug. 16, 17 and 18, 1882.

There are over 10,000 "Sixteeners" of the various Soldiers' Orphan schools of Pennsylvania, and our aim is to have all join with us as an association for mutual benefit.

Railroad rates over Penna. R. R., Phila. and Reading R. R., Del. Lack. & Western R. R., Cumberland Valley R. R., and over all branch roads under their management and control at two cents per mile, good for ten days. These rates can only be procured by an order from the "S. O. S. of Pa." Major H. F. Spicer, 23d and Parrish Sts., Philadelphia has sole control of railroad ticket orders, to whom you are requested to address or apply; he will also give all information pertaining to railroad transportation.

"Sixteeners" will please let us know of their coming as soon as possible as it will greatly assist the committee on arrangements in their preparations. Please send the address of all "Sixteeners" you know of at once; by so doing you will greatly assist us in our endeavors to communicate with all and also confer a personal favor. For further information address,

C. DAY RUDY,
Chief Cor. Sec'y, Harrisburg, Pa.

Served the Brute Right.

Tarport is by no means behind the times in the manner of wreaking vengeance on a criminal of the lowest class, as William Hall, a teamster in that place has already found out. Last Saturday, Hall was driving his wagon about town and gathered up a number of young children mostly little girls, whom he asked to ride. They were having a jolly time, not suspecting for a moment that the miserable brute with whom they were riding had such hillish designs upon their innocent person. Thinking his miserable scheme could not be as easily accomplished with so many children around he disposed of his load and selected a charming little girl named Ida Akin, a five year old daughter of Henry Aiken, a well known contractor, and walked around town with her, buying candy, nuts and such little things as would win her confidence, and while the citizens of Tarport were taking tea, he persuaded the little girl into an old and unfrequented shop in the rear of her father's residence, and closing the door attempted a heinous crime. The child, almost scared to death, uttered cries which caused the brute to relinquish his hold, abandon his crime and flee for safety. The cries of the little girl attracted her parents and some of the neighbors who proceeded to the shop and found her badly scared but luckily unharmed. As soon as they ascertained the trouble a party started in search of the brute Hall, and found him concealed under a pile of stumps on the Clark farm. He was badly frightened and begged for mercy, exclaiming, "I did it, but I was drunk!" He was taken to town and lodged him in the lock-up to await the disposition of the law. But the feelings of the people was so strong against the villian after he confessed, that a secret meeting was held and it was decided to take the affair in their own hands and not wait for the slow process of the law. Accordingly about two o'clock Sunday morning a party of masked men visited the lock-up, and by means of taking up some plank on the second floor, secured their victim, he begging of them not to kill him. They didn't, but requested him to strip off his clothing and then they clothed him in a suit of tar and feathers and marched him down Main street and allowed him to go wherever he wanted to. Hall was deserving of severer punishment than he received, yet this may teach him a lesson as will an example to other low minded scoundrels who infest the oil region.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINER.

NEW YORK, August 7, 1882.

THE LONG STRIKE.

Nothing new has occurred to change the aspect of affairs in the matter pending between the railroad companies, and the striking freight handlers, except that yesterday sixty of the Italian labors employed at the St. John's Park depot gave up work on the ground that they were underpaid. The strikers treasury is kept well supplied with funds, the depots are crowded with freight, the merchants of the city are boiling over with indignation, and the railroad monopolies are puzzled and chagrined notwithstanding the great damage that has been done and that is still doing, the general public sympathise with the strikers and will continue to do so until the solution of this vexatious difficulty is reached.

ANOTHER BRAVE POLICEMAN.

Policeman Flay, whose name is in keeping with the best known characteristics, yesterday dragged his wife through the streets and arraigned her before a police magistrate, on the charge of disorderly conduct. The poor woman had gone to him to get money with which to pay the rent. As he refused to do it, she followed him with her baby in her arms. This, in the eyes of the astute officer of the law constituted a breach of the peace, and he arrested the mother of his child and had her locked up all night in a cell in the station house. Mrs. Flay says that her husband does nothing for her support, but that he lavishes all his money on another woman and himself.

THE NEW YORK POSTOFFICE.

It is shown by Mr. Person's statistics for the last fiscal year, that the tremendous increase in the large Postoffices does not necessarily call for a corresponding increase of expenses, at least when a good organization is once effected. For the year just closed, the receipts at the New York postoffice were $4,200,000, while those of the year preceding, had been $3,790,000. There were only 101 additional employees, and the increase in the wages and salaries paid, was only $23,460. The other expenditures were but slightly increased, the net revenue for the past year was $2,884,049, against $2,532,049. This is another argument in favor of cheap postage.

DUTY ON THE BENCH.

The police justices do not like the new law which requires them to sit at night to hear cases at Police Headquarters, and they are trying to shirk their duty thus imposed upon them. The law is intended for the protection of persons arrested on flimsy charges, at a late hour, when it is difficult or impossible to procure bondsmen. Many innocent men and women have been subjected to the mortification and annoyance of being locked up in the dirty cell for a whole night, simply because an enemy has perferred charges and occasioned the arrest of the accused after business hours. The police magistrates, who are called on to sit upon these nights each during the month, think that police Captains and Sargents have the right under the law, to take bail when court is not in session, and that therefore, the presence of the justice is not necessary. One very wise Justice says, "The law is absurd. Only cases of felony comes before the magistrate at Police Headquarters, and those are the very cases in which bail is not likely to be offered. The tendency nowadays is toward coddling prisoners and making their conviction more difficult. Every tendency is in behalf of the criminal, and not of the people. Every crook and dodge that ingenious lawyer can devise is brought forward, to protect criminals from punishment."

Just as if it was a new thing for lawyers to defend their clients. Another Justice says that the executive of the law will be a boon to thieves and burglars. Thus: a man accosts a policeman, and tells him that he has been assaulted. He points out his assailant, and the two are taken to Headquarters, where the charge is made, and the alleged assailant is locked up. The policeman's beat is meantime left unguarded, and the companions of the alleged beaten man and his assailant, rob a bank, or rifle a store and escape. The next morning the accused is arraigned; but as his victim does not appear, he is discharged.

The first case before a magistrate sitting at night, came upon Thursday evening. It was that of a man who wanted to kill a dog.

IN 33 YEARS.

French's Hotel, so well known to people of all parts of the United States, was closed yesterday. It was opened in 1849. For many years under Col. Richard French, it was one of the most popular taverns in the country, and was always the favorite stopping-place for returned Californians. The hotel was built by Simpson, the pawnbroker, after Colonel French's plan, and was the first hotel on the European plan, in the United States. It made a fortune for the Colonel, but when he died, it fell into the hands of his sons, and lost its good name. The eldest son was lessee and manager, but the French boys, who seem to have a good deal of Irish in their nature, won't let him have it any more, and for the first time in 33 years, it is closed.

TYPE WRITERS.

How many different kinds of the useful little instrument, the "type writer" there may be. I know not; but that it is a useful instrument, and that it gives remunerative employment to a large number of intelligent women is a fact patent to all who have much to do with the press, the pulpit, the bench or the bar of New York. Time was, and not very long ago, either, when copying was done altogether by the pen. A little later, the copying-press came in vogue; then the lithograph process; then the carbonized pad with tissue sheets; and now we have the type-writer, which is a boon to lawyers, a blessing to preachers and judges, and a fountain of profit and pleasure to many a woman, those facile hand, once wearied with an hour's work at quill-driving, can now disport among the clicking keys of the tiny instrument, from morning till night without the slightest sense of fatigue. I will not describe the type-writer, but will simply say that it is played upon as we play upon the piano, that its operation is easily learned, that the rapidity of its work is measured only by the dexterity of the operator, and that with it a nimble-fingered worker can write faster than with the pen, and by the aid of carbonized paper, can produce as many as six copies at one writing. Lawyers have now taken to copying done by the type-writer, preachers use it, and stenographers who have much business to do, dictate their notes of testimony, etc., to an operator, who at one operation produces copies both for Court and counsel. There are about 600 type-writers in use in this city alone, half of which are operated by women who own their instruments, and do copying for a livelihood. Many of them earn from $15 to $20 a week; a large number from $8 to $12; while the majority—those who lack experience, or who are not yet known, from $5 to $7. It has been proposed to form an association of copyists, and I think the proposition is a good one, and should be acted upon for the mutual benefit of a large number of industrious, painstaking, intelligent and faithful workers.

NIBBLES.

The warden of the Tombs has warned the prisoners against communicating with the keepers in regard to employing counsel. It is a well known fact that every Tombs lawyer pays one half, his fee to the man who secures him a client. As the client is frequently allowed to shift for himself after he has been fleeced, the reason for the wardens' warning is plain. The keepers are now weepers. *The Sun* announces that President Arthur "is to spend in the aggregate about 30 months this summer at the various resorts." If this be so, then, surely, this summer will be the longest we have known for many years. The question arises here. How much of the year will the President devote to his official duties at Washington. One of the directors of the Brooklyn Bridge Co., told me yesterday that the bridge would be finished in November, but I forgot to ask him which November. He doubtless meant some other November. There is an institution on Broadway known as "the Academy for Cutting." It is not a carving school, nor a dissecting room; but simply a training for tailors. Henry Bergh yesterday thrashed a brute of a policeman for beating a horse. If this was not cruelty to animals, what is? A new theatre, to be called the "Mount Morris" will be opened in a short time on Third Avenue near the Harlem Bridge. It will seat 1,400 people. The net funded debt of New York City is $97,505,000.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

Services next Sunday morning as usual, the pastor having sufficiently recovered to officiate. Monthly Missionary day in the Sunday School. A short address will be delivered on "Japan" also a letter read from a Missionary now in that field. Prayer and praise services in the evening at the usual hour.

A Young Man's Fatal Folly.

A gas explosion occured in the P. & E. railroad yard on Friday afternoon of last week, about 6 o'clock, in which Michael Arthur, a young man employed in the round house, and who resides with his parents on the west side, was shockingly and probably fatally burned. The explosion was the result of his own folly, as near as can be ascertained from a boy named Matthews, who was with him at the time. The circumstances of the case are about as follows: Arthur had quit work in the round house and started for home, and in crossing the track of the P. & E. railroad yard was obliged to climb over several trains of cars, one of which was a train of empty oil tanks. As he was climbing over the train of tanks his curiosity tempted him to remove the cover from one of the man holes, and then, young Matthews states, he took a match from his pocket, lighted it, and dropped it inside the tank and deliberately placed his face close to the man hole to watch the result. It was of course instantaneous. The lighted match ignited the gas and the explosion immediated followed. The concussion was such as to throw him several feet into the air, when he fell, striking the hard ground with great force. The noise of the explosion brought out a large crowd and the unfortunate young man was conveyed to the office of P. J. Daly, master mechanic of the P. & E. shops, where his injuries were attended to by Dr. Preston. It was found that nearly all of his clothes were burned off and that about three fourths of his body was burned over.—*Kane Blade.*

Sold under a Positive Guarantee.

That scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, boils, pimples, ulcers and all humors of the skin can be permanently cured by the use of Parmelee's Great Blood Purifier. These diseases arise from an impure and disordered state of the blood. If after a fair trial has been given, no relief is experienced, return the empty bottle and we will refund the money. Price $1 per bottle; sample bottles 15 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, druggist, Smethport.

We Can Assist You.

In disposing of that weak stomach, bilious complaint, that sick headache, and coated tongue, bad taste in the mouth, prostration, dullness that mark the confirmed dyspepsia, we can tell you of a remedy, Parmelee's Dyspepsia Compound. It is no doubt the most successful cure for Dyspepsia ever known, otherwise we would not guarantee it. Price per bottle $1; samples 15 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, druggist, Smethport.

The Fact of the Business

Is, that in Hamilton's Jamacia Ginger Tonic the people have found the most effectual remedy for colic, diarrhea, dysentery, cramps, cholera morbus, sour stomach, etc., ever offered to the public. This remedy is warranted to possess in a concentrated form all the properties of pure Jamacian Ginger. It is active and efficient, and is sure to prove its necessity in every household by its high tonic properties, its harmlessness, and its prompt efficacy in removing all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Price 50 cts. per bottle; sample bottle 25 cts. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, druggist, Smethport.

LIVERY

AND

Exchange Stables

F. O. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

Parties desiring single or double rigs for pleasure or business purposes can be furnished at any time with

Good Horses and Stylish Rigs

driven any distance. Pleasure, Fishing and Hunting parties carried at reasonable rates.

Valuable Remedy for a Painful Disease.

Parmelee's Pile Suppositories acts promptly in allaying all inflammation of the rectum, and by being easily dissolved, are readily absorbed into the system, healing the diseased irritated condition of those organs. They are convenient for self-application, causing no unpleasantness, and affording such satisfactory results, that to any one afflicted with that painful disease, the Piles, they are invaluable. By direct application to the seat of disease, they are the most efficacious means of cure to be met, and are particularly useful in cases attended with rigid contraction of the sphincter ani. Price 50 cents per box. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, druggist, Smethport.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURG MARKET.

Corrected Especially for the MINER, by

R. BEATTY, SON & CO.,

No. 103 Liberty Street, Pittsburg, Pa.,

Wholesale Produce Commission House, established 1858. Receive and sell all kinds of country produce, domestic and foreign fruits and vegetables. Shippers and country dealers having seasonable produce, etc., for sale are invited to consign or correspond.

Business continues about the same with but few changes to be reported in the markets. Fruits and vegetables arriving pretty freely, and meet with ready sale for choice stock.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 7, 1882.

Country Produce.

APPLES—New, choice, bush box, 1 25a1 50; medium, 1 00a1 25; Fancy, 2 00a2 75.

APPLE BUTTER—per gal, 40a50c; Apple Jelley, 8a9c per lb.

BUTTER—Dairy, 15a17c; "Gilt Edge," 20a22c; Creamery, 24a25c; Choice Ohio, 16a18c; Extra Choice Roll, 18a20c; Medium, 12a14c.

BEANS—Choice Navy at 3 25a3 35; Medium, 3 25a3 50; Mixed, 2 50a2 75; Lima, 7½a8c per lb.

BACON—Country, Clear Sides, 14a15c; Ribs, 13a14c; Shoulders 12c.

BROOM CORN—Extra Choice Green Hurl, 10a11c; No 1 Hurl, 8½a9c; Red, 4a5c.

CHEESE—New Ohio Factory, 10½a11c; New York Cheese, 11a12c; Young America, 12a13c; Sweitzer, 14a16c, Limburger, 10a11c.

CIDER—Per bbl, 9 00a10 00; Crab Apple, 8 00a10 00.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sliced, 8a9c; do, quarters, 5a6c; Peaches, halves, 8a9c; peeled, do, 15a18c; pitted Cherries, 18a20c; Raspberries, 34a35c; Blackberries, 9a10c per lb for all.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Lemons 4 50a5 00 per box, Palermo Oranges 5 00a5 50 Messina 5 00a5 50.

FEATHERS—Live Geese per lb, 40a50, Mixed 25a35.

EGGS—Strictly Fresh, case 18a19c.

HOMINY—4 50a4 75 per bbl.

MAPLE SWEETS—Syrups, 90 a 1 00 per gal; Sugar 11a12 c per lb; Sugar, Gran. 9a10 c.

NUTS—Peanuts 7a8c, for Choice White, Chestnuts 4 00a5 00, Walnuts 50a75, Shellbarks 1 00a1 25.

ONIONS—Onion setts, per bush. 6 00a7 00.

POULTRY—Live Chickens 50a60c per pair, according to size.

POTATOES—1 75 to 2 00 as to kind and quality.

SALT—No. 1 per bbl 1 15; Extra per bbl 1 25, Dairy per bbl 1 60.

RAGS—Cotton, White, per lb 2¾, Cotton, Mixed 1a1½c, Woolen 5a5½c.

SEEDS—Timothy per bushel 2 45a2 65, Clover 5 15a5 25 for small; 5 50a5 65 for large.

TALLOW—Country 6a6½c, Beeswax 30a32 per pound.

VINEGAR—Choice wine and Malt 20a22c, per gal, Standard City Brands 14a16c, per gal, Country 10a15c per gal as to quality.

Fruits and Vegetables.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes—bbl 2 25a2 50; Pine Apples 10 to 20c each; Cabbage, 1 00a1 50 crate, 1 00 to 1 50, bbl according to quality. Bananas 1 00 to 1 50 per bunch; Peas per box 1 50 to 1 75, Beans 1 50 to 2 00 per box. Plums 4 00 per bush; Raspberries, 12 to 14 per quart, Blackberries 10 to 12. Wild Goose Plums, 4 00 to 5 00 per stand; Cherries 7 00 to 8 00 per stand; Onions, 2 50 to 3 00 per bbl. Pears 6 00a8 00 per bbl. Peaches per ½ bu 2 00a2 50. Watermelons 12 00 to 20 00 per hundred. Cantaloupes 2 00 to 4 00 per hundred. Tomatoes, 1 00 to 1 75 per box.

Groceries.

GREEN COFFEE—Fancy Rio, per lb, 13½c, Choice, do 12c, Prime Rio 11½c, Good Rio 10½c, Ordinary 9½c, Java 22a25c.

ROASTED COFFEE—In papers, per lb., 11a15½c; lower grades 11½a 12, in bulk 11½a15, Java, paper, 24a28c; Java, bulk, 24a28c.

SUGARS—Standard A per lb, 9½c, Windsor A 9½c; Prairie B 9¼c, Ref'd Yellow, 8a8½c, Molasses Yellow, 7½a8c, granulated, 10c, powdered 10½c, crushed 10½c, cut loaf, 10½c.

SYRUPS—Choice maple flavored 60c, prime do 55c, choice sugar syrup 45a50c, prime do 40c, good do 35c, black strap 30a35.

RICE—Rangoon per lb 6½a6¾, Carolina 8a9c.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—Choice 75c, strictly prime 70c, prime 60c.

TEAS—Young Hyson per lb, 35ca1 00, gunpowder 35ca1 00, Imperial 35a60c, Japan 35a60c, Oolong 28a75c, Souchong, 35a60c.

Grain, Flour, Feed, Etc.

WHEAT—Prime Red Winter 1 18a1 20, Medium 1 08a1 15, New 1 10 a 1 15.

CORN—High Mixed shelled, 85a86; Yellow shelled, 85a86; Ear Corn 85a87.

OATS—Prime White 55a60, Mixed 53a55c.

RYE—85a90 for Western; 85a90 for Pennsylvania and Ohio.

BARLEY—1 00a1 10 for Prime North-western Spring, 80a1 00 for medium.

FLOUR—Fancy Patents (spring and winter) 8 00a8 25; Fancy St. Louis (winter) 7 75a8 00; Fancy Family White Amber and Winter, 7 50 a 7 50, Choice Family (choice red winter) 7 00a7 25, XX Family (medium winter) 6 50a6 75, XXX Bakers Minnesota 7 00a7 75, XX Bakers (Wisconsin) 7 25a7 50, Cornmeal, 50a60c, in paper, (Oatmeal—medium brand)—7 50 a 8 00 per bbl; Fancy, 8 50a8 75; Rye Flour, 4 50a4 75.

MILL FEED—White Middlings 20 00a20 50, Coarse, do 18 00a20 00, Seconds 21 00a22 00, Bran 15 00a16 00, Chopped Feed 20 00a24 00.

HAY—Prime Timothy, baled, at 14 00a15 00 per ton, Prime New Loose 14 00a17 00.

Provisions and Live Stock.

PROVISIONS—Ex. S. C. Hams, per lb, 15c, Ex. S. C. Shoulders 12c, Ex. S. C. Breakfast Bacon 15½c, Ex. S. C. Dried Beef, in sets 16c; Beef Tongues, per dozen 6 00, Bacon Shoulders 10½c, Short Rib Sides 14½c, do, Clear Sides 14¾c, Mess Pork, per bbl 21 50, do, Short Cut Family 00 to 10 pcs. in bbl, 22 50, Lard, Refined, summer use in tierces 12c, do, in half bbls, 12¼c, do, in buckets 12c, do, 3 lb pails, 00 lbs in case 13¼c, do, 5 lb pails 13¼c, do, 5 lb pails 13½c, do, 10 lb pails 13¼c.

CATTLE—Fair to Prime Shipping 7 00a7 50 common to good butchering 5 50a7 50, Bulls and Fat Cows 3 50a5 00, Veals 5a6c.

SHEEP—Common to Fair, at 4 50a5 00, and Good to Prime, at 5 00a5 50, Lambs 5 50a6 00.

HOGS—Philadelphia Hogs 8 75 a 9 00, Good Corn Fed Yorkers, 8 25a8 50, Grassers, 7 00a7 50.

LEGAL.

List of Traverse Jurors.

Drawn for third Monday of August, 1882.

Austin, H. W., Ceres township.
Barnwell, C. P., Kendall borough.
Buchanan, A., Foster township.
Brason, H., Ceres township.
Bean, J. L., Keating township.
Boyer, John O., Keating township.
Baker, H. H., Bradford.
Cleveland, Horner, Keating township.
Crandall, H. G., Bradford.
Cole, E. A., Liberty township.
Dailey, James, Keating township.
Davis, W. J., Liberty township.
Dee, William Bradford.
Eastman, Luther, Ceres township.
Evans, S. W., Norwich township.
Farrell, John, Fourth Ward, Bradford.
Field, W. L., Kendall borough.
Fanlkerson, William, Ceres Township.
Gallup, O. D., Norwich township.
Glatt, F. J., Wetmore township.
Gifford, William, Keating township.
Gartick, George, Hamlin township.
Hadley, M. J., Annin township.
Howe, M. s., Foster township.
Hackney, W. A., Hamilton township.
Karlson, Chas., Wetmore township.
Lay, Charles, Wetmore township.
Martin, John, Sergeant township.
Marsh, E. L., Bradford.
McElwain, J. B., Duke Center Borough.
Martin, H. E., Liberty township.
Prentiss, A., Prentissvale.
Stark, J. W., Hamlin township.
Shirts, F. A., Liberty township.
Wirsmiller, J. W., Liberty township.
White, Parish, Ceres Township.

Court Proclamation.

The Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, President Judge, and the Hons. HENRY HAMLIN and F. M. FULLER, Associate Judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the county of McKean, have issued their precept, bearing date Friday, March 3, 1882, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, at the Court House, in the borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 21st day of August, 1882, and to continue one week.

Dated at Smethport, May 2, 1882, and the 106th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

A. I. WILCOX, Sheriff.

Trial List.

For Third Monday, of August, 1882.

1. John Colby vs. Louisa W. Godfrey and Mrs. Henry J. Skinner, No. 425, May term, 1880. Ordered head of list.
2. H. Bole vs. Thomas Tait, No. 4, May term, 1882. Labor claim.
3. Michael Handrahan vs. J. R. Bain, Jr., agent, No. 9, September term, 1880. Labor claim.
4. C. M. Farrar and John Trafts as Farrar and Trafts vs. G. W. Minks, No. 313, December term 1877. Replevin.
5. C. M. Farrar and John Trafts trading as Farrar and Trafts, vs. G. W. Minks, No. 314, December term, 1877. Attachment under act of 1869.
6. E. B. Grubs vs. Jas. Van Blank, Ed. Isham and A. B. Isbey, surviving partners of [illegible] & Pomple, doing business as the Bradford Gas Company, No. 381, September Term, 1878. Ejectment.
7. A. C. Taylor vs. H. H. Friedman, No. [illegible] September term, 1878. Transcript from Justice.
8. Herbert Smith vs. C. K. King sheriff of McKean county, No. 307, September Term, 1878. Case.
9. Myrick Bros. & Co. vs. J. P. Donahue, No. 631, September term, 1878. Foreign Attachment.
10. Cook & Bernheimer vs. Lane, Stone & Co., No. 189, December term, 1878. Replevin.
11. D. W. Beidner vs. S. S. Borland and Thomas Dalton, partners as Borland & Dalton, No. 279, December term, 1878. Assumpsit.
12. Norris L. North vs. Thomas Bradley, No. 346, December term, 1878. Debt.
13. Robert Barton vs. William Middaugh, No. 218, February Term, 1879. Ejectment.
14. E. A. L. Roberts vs. Oscar Wood, No. 444, February term, 1879. Debt.
15. Ferdinand Bottman Assignee of John H. H. Dunn vs. Andrew Diffenbacher and Jemima Diffenbacher, No. 395, June term, 1879.
16. J. T. Johnson vs. Marcus Hulings, No. 373, June Term, 1879. Assumpsit.
17. F. H. Lukins vs. J. F. Watson and W. H. Kadure, doing business as Watson and Kadure, No. 366, June Term, 1879. Assumpsit.
18. Howe & Cook use of Eaton, Cole & Burnham Co. vs. Yates, Krob & Co., No. 454, June Term, 1879. Attachment in Assumpsit.
19. F. W. Ames vs. Joseph Morgan, No. 383, June term, 1879. Assumpsit.
20. K. K. Wightman vs. Roswell Bartwell, sheriff of McKean county and Chas. Lafferty, No. 195, June term, 1879.
21. H. W. Eaton, jr., vs. E. Gedy, No. 620, June term, 1879. Capias.
22. Chester S. King to the use of Henry K. Howell vs. Burdette Chambers, A. W. Brainard and Frank H. Taylor. Debt.
23. Barney McGinness and Thomas McGinness partners as McGinness Bros. vs. David Harris Jacob Glushofsky, H. Freidenberg, Bolo Galkowski, No. 712, June Term, 1879. Assumpsit.
24. H. Batchelder and Thomas Dalton vs. the City of Bradford, No. 732, June term, 1879. Case.
25. James Cassida and Effie A. Cassida his wife in right of wife vs. Wellington Lord and Smith Bros., No. 799, June term, 1879. Trespass vi et Armis.
26. D. E. Blatchley and A. Farrell, doing business as Blatchley and Farrell, vs. A. F. Bolo, No. 13, September term, 1879. Case.
27. Eaton, Cole & Burnham Co. vs. J. N. Pew, No. 325, September term, 1879. Assumpsit.
28. Eaton, Cole & Burnham Co. vs. J. N. Pew, No. 346, September Term, 1879. Assumpsit.
29. John Detiellor and Frances Detiellor his wife in right of his wife vs. J. W. Bessons, No. 391, September term, 1879. Replevin.
30. Gibbs & Sterrett Manufacturing Company vs. A. F. Heald, No. 391, September term, 1879. Assumpsit.

Argument List.

For Third Monday of August, 1882.

1. In the matter of the road in Keating, Lafayette and Hamilton townships, exceptions to report.
2. Commonwealth vs. A. L. Kowles, No. 125, September sessions, 1881. Rule to show cause why order to vacate forfeited recognizance in the above case should not be reinstated as if order had not been made.
3. William K. King vs. the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia railroad company, No. 387, September term, 1879. Exceptions to report of viewers.
4. Commonwealth vs. L. M. Wheeler, No. 99, September sessions, 1880. Exceptions to re-taxation of costs by prothonotary.
5. O. L. Mather vs. Jacob West, No. 349, May term, 1882. Rule to show cause why judgment should not be opened and defendant let into a defense, proceedings stayed in meantime.
6. George H. Pease vs. Farmersville Iron Company, No. 301, May term, 1882. Rule to show cause why the service in this case should not be set aside.
7. In the matter of the license of A. Hymar, No. 17, May Sessions, 1882. Rule to show cause why license should not be revoked.
8. In the matter of the license of J. B. Talbot, No. 111, May Sessions, 1882. Application for rehearing of license.
9. In the matter of the license of R. H. Bernard, No. 114, May Sessions, 1882. Rule to show cause why license should not be reheard.
10. In the matter of the license of H. S. Baldwin, No. 118, May Sessions, 1882. Application for rehearing the license.
11. Hallam & Waugh vs. Baker & Malone, No. 164, September term, 1881. Rule to show cause why judgment should not be granted for want of a sufficient affidavit of defense.
12. O. P. Boggs et. al. vs. D. C. Mason, No. 487, February term, 1882. Rule to show cause why judgment in ejectment should not be stricken off, etc.
13. Howe & Cook vs. O'Donnell & Oliver, No. 344, June term, 1879. Rule to show cause why new trial should not be granted.
14. William F. Corey vs. J. S. Barnes, No. 434, February term, 1882. Rule to show cause why judgment should not be granted for want of sufficient affidavit of defense.
15. Henry Bowler vs. Thomas McGoldrick and Margaret McGoldrich, No. 454, February term, 1882. Rule to show cause why judgment should not be opened and defendants let into a defense.
16. C W Pratt vs Mrs M J Cain and John L Cain, No 430, February term, 1882. Rule to show cause why judgment should not be granted for want of a sufficient affidavit of defense.
17. Smethport Extract Company vs John D Keesler, No 414, September term, 1881. Rule to show cause why new trial should not be granted.
18. William Haskill vs Thomas Carlin, No 307, May term, 1881. Rule to show cause why judgment should not be opened, lien and levy to remain.
19. Dr H Wilson vs Kendall Borough, No 6, May term, 1881. Rule to show why order should not issue to Burgess and Council of borough of Kendall to levy special tax to pay above judgment.
20. In the matter of the hotel license of James Heaton, of Kane, No 5, May term, 1882. Rule to show cause why license should not be revoked.

Notice to Tax Payers of Keating Township.

All non-resident tax payers of said Township are hereby notified that the road taxes of said Township for the year 1882 are now in the hands of the undersigned, and all persons desiring to work out their said taxes will report on or before August 21, 1882, to Hiram Moore or George W. Near at Colville, McKean County, Pa.

Stephen Irons,
W. I. Oviatt,
31 Supervisors of Keating Twp.

Auditor's Report.

For School year ending June 5th 1882. W. W. Brewer Treasurer of Norwich School District in account with School Fund.

	Dr.
To amount received of A. L. Rifle late School Treasurer	$ 772 86
To amount received from collector Dunlap	287 50
To amount State Appropriations	61 00
	$1121 36
	Cr.
By amount paid Teachers salary	846 00
By paid Secretary of School Board	20 00
By paid Miscellaneous expenses	84 15
By Treasurers commission on 677 15 at 5 per cent	17 34
Balance due Fund	227 67
	$1190 36

Attest, J. R. Oviatt, Town Clerk.

Wm. Hiserman, Aug. Ebert, W. R. Risbey, } Aud.

Administrator's Notice.

P. Ford has been appointed administrator of the estate of G. William Mentz, late of Hanover, township, Chautauqua county, N. Y. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay.

P. FORD, Admin.

Smethport, June 11, 1882.

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned for the estate of Dumont Haskill deceased, late of the boro of Smethport, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate or to the firm of Wm. Haskill & Son are requested to settle the same forthwith, and any one having claims against said estate will present the same properly authenticated for settlement to

G. M. SMITH,
26-6t Administrator.

SWEDISH INSECT POWDER KILLS

POTATO BUGS

And all Troublesome Vermin.

It will thoroughly exterminate Roaches, Ants, Bed bugs, Fleas, Lice, Tobacco and Cotton worms, Moth, etc. It is safe, sure, cleanly and cheap. It will not poison animals or fowls. Sample package by mail 30 cents, postpaid. Stamps taken. Circulars Free. Agents Wanted. Address

Jas. H. Johnston, 169 Smithfield St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA. 50-3m

L. M. RAUB,
Surgeon Dentist,
Bolivar, All. Co. N. Y.

Teeth Extracted
WITHOUT PAIN.

By the use of Dr. Von Bonhorst's Anaesthetic and gas.

Twenty-three years of continued and successful practice warrants me in promising full satisfaction.

Parties wishing dental services at their homes can be accommodated promptly by dropping me a postal card.

Will be at Smethport
At the Wright House
Tuesday, March 21, 1882.

MISCELLANEOUS.

READY FOR BUSINESS

ONCE MORE.

WM. HASKILL

Has Opened Up his Stock of

DRY-GOODS, CLOTHING,

Boots, Shoes and Gents' Furnishing Goods,

IN THE

BACKUS BLOCK,

SMETHPORT, PA.

He is showing not only the LARGEST, but the NICEST STOCK ever brought into town. Call and see for yourselves.

All Goods MARKED DOWN below former prices.

Thanking the public for past favors, and hoping for a continuance of the same,

I remain Your Obedient Servant,
WILLIAM HASKILL.

W. T. CALLAR,

—DEALER IN—

DRUGS & MEDICINES!

TOILET ARTICLES,

Stationery, Etc., Etc.

—ALSO, PURE—

Wines & Liquors.

General Insurance Agency.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

W. T. CALLAR,
44. SMETHPORT, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale.

Sixty acres of nice land for farming purposes with about ten acres improved. Well watered and a good frame house on it. Will be sold cheap, on reasonable terms. Apply at once, to

W. H. REED.

Farmers Valley, May 14, 1882. 51-tf

MEN WANTED—To Work on Salary.

WE ARE IN WANT OF A FEW MORE MEN of pluck, energy, and reliability, to sell our Nursery Stock. Such men can find permanent employment at a good salary and have expenses paid by engaging with us. Particulars furnished on application. Address stating age.

R. G. CHASE & CO.,
Nurserymen, GENEVA, N. Y.

ESTRAY.

Came to the enclosure of the undersigned on or about July 18, 1882, a bay horse about ten years old with white spot in forehead and white hind foot, will weigh about nine hundred pounds and is a pacer. The owner or owners are hereby notified to call and prove property, pay charges and take the same away or he will be disposed of according to law.

W. A. YOUNG.

July 25, 1882, 4t. Farmers Valley, Pa.

Caution.

Whereas, my wife and I did mutually agree to separate, this is to warn people against harboring or trusting her on my account as I will pay no debts of her contraction after this date.

WM. A. GREEN.

Colegrove, July 17, 1882.

"LITTLE BRAD FAUNCE"

Has opened an establishment for the sale of Good and Pure

LIQUORS, WINES AND CIGARS,

at No. 179 Union Street, (Wright Block, near the B., N. Y. & P. Depot)

OLEAN, - N. Y.

Where he will be happy to meet his many friends and the public generally.

R. E. FAUNCE.

JEWELRY

of all descriptions.

SILVER-WARE

The Best Made.

POCKET CUTLERY

A Full Assortment.

SPECTACLES

AND

EYE-GLASSES!

TOYS,

And all Goods in my line for which I will DUPLICATE any REGULAR DEALERS Prices.

I Will match the

'ROCKFORD'

Against the World for time and money.
All kinds of

REPAIRING

a specialty, and all work WARRANTED.

Call and See us.

M. L. Armstrong,
MAIN ST. SMETHPORT, PA.

Thos. R. Frisbee,

GENERAL DEALER

—IN—

DRY-GOODS,

—AND—

GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Flour, Feed, &c.

LUMBER & SHINGLES.

CORYVILLE,

McKEAN CO., PA.

March 23, 1882. 20 1y.

Vol. XIX.

No. 3[illegible]

FASHION FANCIES.

FASHION NOTES, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Quantities of Mauresque lace are worn on dressy toilets.

High pleated collars resembling collarettes will be much worn.

Woollen dresses, to be tasteful, should be made as plain as possible.

Persian mauve is a color which keeps its favor in the world of fashion.

The lace fichu so popular this summer will be reduced to full ruche by fall.

Most evening dresses worn at watering places are white, pale blue, or shell or shrimp pink.

The wraps adopted by young American girls abroad are of masculine cut and tailor finish.

Soutache embroidery is now in most general use, and will doubtless continue to be during the coming winter.

Pink silk stockings and low-cut patent leather shoes are considered to be in high style with archery costumes.

Young ladies in Paris dress almost entirely in white costumes. When color is worn it is seen upon the sash, or in the floral garniture.

Light ecru canvas boots and shoes, foxed with yellow leather, are worn for mountain climbing, and also do duty for lawn tennis and croquet wear.

Old gold is still used with nearly every other hue. Green is also much in vogue. It is combined with red satin, just as red and blue have been for sometime past.

A very rich material now employed is "surrah crose glace." It comes in such combinations as currant and pink, moss and pink, and light blue or gold color, with "rasin de Corinthe."

The agricultural college at Hanover, N. H., will admit women pupils at its next term, who will be given a special course of study, including butter and cheese making, and dairying in all its branches.

Lace jackets are either tight fitting or loose, and are lined with light silk in the color of the lace. They have collarettes and jabots, and the lace is used very full. Among the lace are a number of ribbon bows.

French evening dresses of soft white Victoria silk are sometimes arranged with a graceful scarf drapery of the silk crossing the bodice diagonally, and then forming a panier.

Of all the modes of bonnets introduced in the beginning of the season, the one which has proved the most popular is the trim little French bonnet of last year, in various modifications: the capote, the janty little princess, and a shape much resembling the Marie Stuart bonnet, but not so pronounced in its pointed dent upon the brim.

Painted lace is very much employed on light dresses of one or more colors, such as pale blue Merveilleux and pale pink *Moire;* the painted lace, colored to correspond with these two shades would, however, only be used to trim the principal portions of the dress—the sleeves, bodice and edgings, to the drapery. The flounces, panels, or anything requiring a large amount of garniture, would be of the same lace with the designs left uncolored.

The short skirts for the summer are trimmed at the edge with voluminous ruches, chicorees, shell plaits, coquilles, and the like, either of the same or a different material. Many skirts are trimmed nearly to the waist all around alike, or have different arrangements for the front and back, separated by panels. Those trimmed all around are invariably accompanied by the Spanish scarf tied at the back, and draped at the extreme edge of the pointed bodice, or just under the basque which falls over the skirt.

Young girls from fourteen to sixteen years of age, who are generally too slight to wear tight-fitting plain waists, resort to the English jacket, either plaited or gathered with yokes. A favorite style is a vigogue or linen plaited skirt with a small puffing to form the tunique, and an English jacket with a yoke pointed back and front. The gathered part below the yoke is drawn in tight around the waist, and the basque is plaited all around. If this kind of costume is of plaid goods the drapery on the skirt and yoke of the waist is bias.

It is an open question whether she was an æsthetic or a pretty Quakeress, at all events her dress was a model of quaint simplicity. Soft wool, in a quite gray shade, with plain full skirt and shirred round waist and Quaker kerchief of embroidered white mull crossed over the bosom. Golden rings of naturally curly hair peeped from under a gray poke bonnet which matched the dress. She wore gray lace mitts and carried a bag of gray silk, and the tiny shoes which "peeped in and out beneath her petticoat" were gray also.

Two novel watering-place toilets are as follows: The first is a dress of dark olive brocaded India gauze over an underskirt of very light blue silk trimmed with two deep flounces of dark olive-colored Spanish lace. The second dress is of deep gold-colored satin, with overdress and corsage of coffee-colored lace, and garniture of scarlet geraniums and white marguerites with deep-brown hearts. The sleeves in this last mentioned dress are dispensed with. Upon the shoulders are placed epaulettes formed of the floral garniture of geraniums and daisies.

Sleeves are excessively short, and gloves correspondingly long. Dress skirts are shrinking upward, being short enough all around to display the handsome tinted and embroidered stocking, as well as the shoe. Boots are seldom worn with evening dress, and satin is the favorite material for the very fashionable Beatrice sandals, many of which have floral designs painted on the front, and occasionally along the sides as well. A pretty foot looks far better with a flat decoration than to be heaped up with bows, rosettes and hugh buckles. But when there is little or no instep, and the foot has no arch, the addition of these loops and clasps is, of course, an improvement.

It is getting to be quite the fashion this summer to wear the waves of false hair over the forehead, which but a short time ago were looked upon by most ladies as too stagey and wig-like to be endured. Even those who were obliged by the scarcity of their own locks to resort to a "switch," which they twisted in with their own back hair, had still a strong dislike to anything in the shape of a coiffure or bandeau for the front of the head. Ladies who find it impossible to keep their own tresses in crimp at the seaside, are, however, taking to these substitutes, one after the other, after overcoming a very natural prejudice against them. These artificial waves and short water-curls are now made so ingeniously that it is almost impossible to tell who does and who does not wear them.

The *Woman's Journal* says of the Nebraska movement: "The prospect of carrying the amendment at the coming election daily grows brighter. The liberal, noble-minded men of Nebraska are fully alive to the justice of the demand, while their wives and daughters realize the importance of enforcing their influence for moral reforms at the ballot-box." The Nebraska *Pawnee City Enterprise* says: "The woman suffrage movement in Nebraska is not gaining ground very rapidly at present."

Of the worth of woman's work in sisterhoods the Rev. Dr. T. S. Rumney said in a recent sermon: "We have returned to a long-neglected and quite-forgotten agency once familiar to the early church, which was recognized by St. Paul, and the value and efficiency of which were witnessed by the bishops for several centuries. We are not unmindful of the superior influence of woman upon many classes in society, which are inaccessible to the not less interested, but perhaps less persuasive, ways of men. She had access to places and to hearts which would be closed and forbidden to their approach. Many a cord will vibrate to her gentle touch, with the softest, sweetest music of the soul, which would give back discordant sounds to our stronger handling. Like an angel of mercy does she minister to the distresses of our suffering humanity with an untired devotion which often surpasses the endurance of the hardier sex, though influenced by a like spirit of beneficence and desire to follow the steps of the Lord of love. None else can so effectually extend the helping hand to the degraded and fallen of her own sex. Her influence, moreover, is incalculable over degraded and brutish men."

The Secret

of the universal success of Brown's Iron Bitters is simply this: It is the best Iron preparation ever made; is compounded on thoroughly scientific, chemical and medicinal principles, and does just what is claimed for it—no more and no less.

By thorough and rapid assimilation with the blood, it reaches every part of the system, healing, purifying and strengthening. Commencing at the foundation it builds up and restores lost health—in no other way can lasting benefit be obtained.

> 79 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Nov. 7.
> I have been a great sufferer from a very weak stomach, heartburn, and dyspepsia in its worst form. Nearly everything I ate gave me distress, and I could eat but little. I have tried everything recommended, have taken the prescriptions of a dozen physicians, but got no relief until I took Brown's Iron Bitters. I feel none of the old troubles, and am a new man. I am getting much stronger, and feel first-rate. I am a railroad engineer, and now make my trips regularly. I can not say too much in praise of your wonderful medicine. D. C. Mack.

Brown's Iron Bitters does not contain whiskey or alcohol, and will not blacken the teeth, or cause headache and constipation. It will cure dyspepsia, indigestion, heartburn, sleeplessness, dizziness, nervous debility, weakness, &c.

Use only Brown's Iron Bitters made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore. Crossed red lines and trade-mark on wrapper.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling-out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and officially endorsed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world.

For sale by all dealers.

OPIUM & MORPHINE EATING A Treatise on their speedy cure SENT FREE. Dr. J. C. Hoffman, P. O. Box 138, Chicago, Ill.

In the Whole History of Medicine

No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and operation, physicians use the Cherry Pectoral extensively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its healing effects, and will always cure where cures are possible.

For sale by all druggists.

BEATTY'S ORGANS 27 stops, 10 sets reeds only $90. PIANOS $125 up. Rare Holiday Inducements Ready. Write or call on BEATTY, Washington, N. J. [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOB PRINTING

—DONE AT THE—

MINER

JOB

ROOMS

—AT THE—

LOWEST

RATES.

—o—

CALL AND GET

OUR PRICES

—BEFORE ORDERING—

ELSEWHERE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO LADIES ONLY!

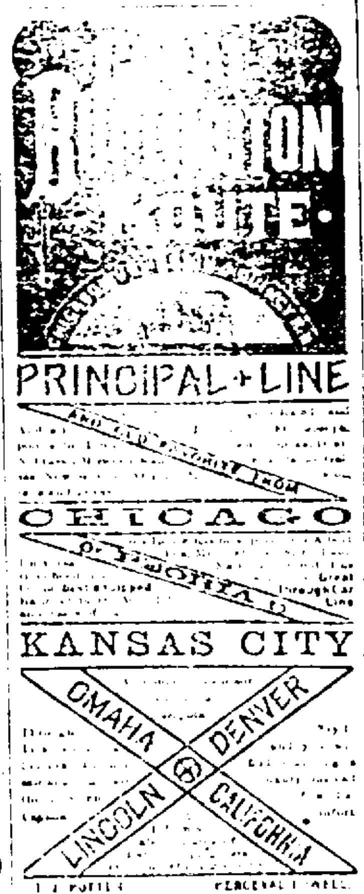
[illegible] BRADLEY & CO., Publishers, [illegible]

LADIES OF THE WHITE HOUSE

The ONLY BOOK of the kind ever published. NEW EDITION. A HISTORY of every Administration from Washington to the present time, with over 20 Steel Portraits of the Ladies of the White House, with views of many of the Homes of the Presidents. This is the most salable book published. Agents wanted—send for Circulars, with full particulars, to BRADLEY & CO., Publishers, 66 North 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

JESSE AND FRANK JAMES

[illegible] CINCINNATI PUB. CO., [illegible] Cincinnati, O.



T. J. POTTER, PERCEVAL LOWELL, [illegible] Chicago, Ill. [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

WHENCE COMES THE UNBOUNDED POPULARITY OF

Allcock's Porous Plasters?

Because they have proved themselves the Best External Remedy ever invented. They will cure asthma, colds, coughs, rheumatism, neuralgia, and any local pain.

Applied to the small of the back they are infallible in Back Ache, Nervous Debility, and all Kidney troubles; to the pit of the stomach they are a sure cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS are painless, fragrant, and quick to cure. Beware of imitations that blister and burn. Get ALLCOCK'S, the only Genuine Porous Plaster. [illegible]

PLUMBING
Gas and Steam Fitting.

As the citizens of Smethport are about to introduce water into their streets,

IRLBACKER & DAVIS,
No. 503 Main Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
—AND—
IRLBACKER, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 144 Union Street,
OLEAN, N. Y.

Offer their services to do anything desired in the line of Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting, guaranteeing the best possible work and materials at the lowest possible prices.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

LARABEE GREENHOUSE,

has more plants than ever, and finer.

Winter Blooming Plants

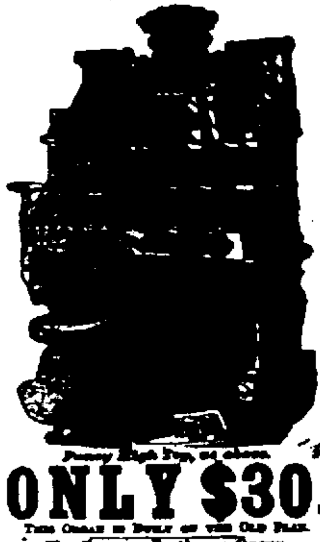
IN MANY VARIETIES.

Cut Flowers to Order or in Designs.

4tf.

ORGANS

Five Octaves, one 3-4 Sets Reeds, Eight Stops, including Sub-Bass, Octave Coupler, Stool, Book and Music, in Solid Black Walnut Case.



Fancy High Top, as above.

ONLY $30.

This Organ is Built on the Old Plan.

The Famous Beethoven Organ.

27 Stops, 10 Sets Reeds, $90.

Soon to advance to $125. Order now. Remit by Bank Draft, Post Office Order, or Registered Letter. Boxed and shipped without a Moment's Delay. Catalogue Free. Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

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SPRING and SUMMER

OPENING!

1882.

JOSEPH & DORNBERG,

NO. 30 MAIN STREET,

ELDRED, PA.

—o—

Have Just Opened the Largest and Most omplete Stock of

Boys' and Childrens'

CLOTHING

To be found anywhere. Their stock of

—GENTS'—

FURNISHING GOODS,

IS IMMENSE.

—o—

Those preferring garments made to order can be accommodated, as a large stock of Foreign and Domestic piece goods is always on hand, and good fits guaranteed.

Joseph & Dornberg,
ELDRED, PA.

DR. WHITE'S

ASIATIC AGUE CURE

INVARIABLY

Gives Immediate Relief and Cure

IN THE FOLLOWING COMPLAINTS:

FEVER AND AGUE,
MALARIA,
BILIOUSNESS,
JAUNDICE,
DYSPEPSIA,
SICK HEADACHE,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
SCIATIC RHEUMATISM,
DEBILITY,
LOSS OF APPETITE.

IS A

GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,
IS THE BEST OF TONICS,
Prevents YELLOW FEVER
AND
All CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

Read what Others say

[illegible] New Berne, N. C. says: "Asiatic Ague Cure [illegible] Chills and Fever which I had [illegible] years. [illegible] my wife of [illegible] Rheumatism. My [illegible] was cured of Fever and Ague."

J. B. Brewer, [illegible] Ave., Jersey City, N. J., writes: "I paid [illegible] doctor's bills, but got no relief [illegible] Asiatic Remedy, which cured me of Chills and Fever. I find it excellent for the liver."

S. F. Mason, Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "Asiatic Cure relieved me of Dyspepsia [illegible] everything else had failed."

[illegible] writes: "For years have been troubled with pimples on the face, arising from [illegible] impure blood. Your medicine entirely cured me."

F. A. [illegible] Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "[illegible] act like a charm on the Liver, and just what I needed for purifying and cooling the blood."

Ask your Druggist for Asiatic Ague Cure.

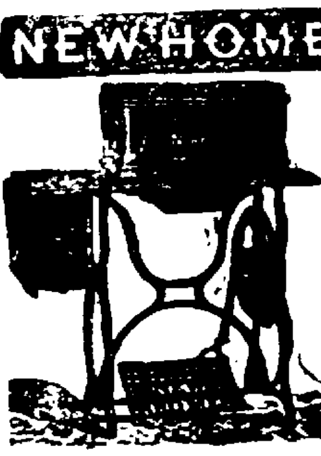
PREPARED ONLY BY

Empire Chemical Company,
[illegible] Union Square, New York City.

THE ONLY PERFECT

SEWING MACHINE.

THE LIGHT-RUNNING



Pronounced by an army of happy purchasers to be the BEST. The NEW HOME is positively The Simplest, Easiest Running, Most Reliable, Most Durable and Most Popular Sewing Machine ever invented.

It combines the good points of all other machines with none of their defects.

Full information, Descriptive Catalogues, &c., free on application.

JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.
30 Union Square, N. Y.
248 State St., Chicago, Ill.
And Orange, Mass.

For sale by W. M. HASKILL.

STARTLING DISCOVERY!

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y. 8-1y

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Contractor in Stone Masonry, Brick Work, Lathing and Plastering.

LIME,
LATH,
PLASTER and
PLASTERING HAIR

Furnished at the LOWEST RATES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. F. Richmond & Son,
Druggists and Pharmacists,

No. 34 Main Street,
SMETHPORT, PA.

—:o:—

Fresh and Reliable Drugs, Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes, Patent Medicines, Fine Stationery, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, And a Full Line of Cigars Always On Hand.

Prescriptions Accurately Compounded Night or Day.

An Electric night bell connected with sleeping room gives special facilities for night calls. 1tf.

C. V. GILLIS,
dealer in

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS,
FANCY GOODS, &C.
KANE PA.

MILK! MILK! MILK!

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that his arrangements are finally completed, and that on Monday, February 7, he will establish a

NEW MILK ROUTE!
Pure, Fresh and Rich Milk.
At 7 Cents a Quart

until Spring, when the price will be reduced. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

Wm. Ramer.

Smethport, Pa., Jan'y 2, 1[illegible]

Lumber and Shingle Mill

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms, a valuable lumber and shingle mill, with a capacity of 10,000 feet per day, situated on

FARMERS VALLEY,

On the McKean railroad, about five miles from Smethport. Would also be willing to move mill and take job of manufacturing lumber. Full particulars as to terms can be obtained by addressing him at Farmers Valley P. O., or calling at the premises. Y. R. BETTS.

Farmers Valley, Feb. 11, 1882.16-3m*

DR. HUTCHINSON'S

WORM DESTROYER

AN OLD AND TRIED REMEDY.

Removes the Worms and the secretions that keep them alive. We guarantee its virtues. We have hundreds of Testimonials, collected in the last 15 years, proving conclusively *there is no remedy equal to* Dr. Hutchinson's Worm Destroyer to remove the Worms (all kinds, *Round, Seat, Long, and Tape*) that infest the human system. Physicians buy them and give them to their suffering patients. *There is no humbug or quackery about* this thoroughly reliable medicine. 25c. per box.

A. W. WRIGHT & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Market and Front Streets, Philadelphia.

WHY DO YOU

Go away from home to

Buy Harness Goods

when you can get

BETTER BARGAINS AT HOME.

I employ none but

FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN,

And my work is WARRANTED to be of the most durable kind.

These goods are all hand-made by first-class workmen and with first class material, using both Hemlock and Oak tanned leather.

CALL AT MY SHOP and I will convince you that I can do better by you than can any foreign dealers.

GLEASON & LEMMLER.

Smethport, Pa., April 21, 1877

PE-RU-NA

This is a new remedy, originally commended and introduced to the medical profession and the public at large by S. B. Hartman, M. D., of 37 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. who has prescribed it to over 40,000 patients, and in every case with the most gratifying success.

Its effect upon the system is entirely unlike that of any other remedy, and is the only remedy needed in almost every disease to which flesh is heir—Epilepsy (Falling Fits) being the only exception. In this Peruna should not be used. In Constipation and Diseases of the Female Organs and Bladder, Manalin should be given with it. Peruna is composed of purely vegetable ingredients, each one, according to medical authors, a great remedy in itself.

Dr. Hartman has succeeded in extracting the active principles from these ingredients and in combining them into one simple compound, which at once unites with the Vis Medicatrix Naturæ in every disease, and the work of restoration commences with the first dose. There is not an organ that it will not reach nor a disease it will not cure. For particulars send for a pamphlet.

S. B. HARTMAN & CO., Osborn, Ohio.

MAN-A-LIN

For Sale by A. B. Armstrong. Oct.8-1y

New Carriage Shop

IN SMETHPORT.

CONKLIN WAGONS,
COURTLAND PLATFORMS,
ROAD WAGONS,
CARRIAGES,
AND SLEIGHS,
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

None but good material used. All work warranted, and prices reasonable. Give me a call and you will go away well pleased.

SHOP ON MECHANIC STREET.

W. H. Wetenhall.

Smethport, March 16, 1881.—v1.

CUT THIS OUT!

AGENTS MAKE $15 TO $40 PER WEEK.

We have stores in 15 leading Cities, from which our agents obtain their supplies quickly. Our Factories and Principal Offices are at Erie, Pa. Send for our New Catalogue and terms to agents. Address

M. N. LOVELL, [illegible] Erie, Penn'a.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOLD Great chance to make money. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 5-y

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BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time only or give your whole time to the business. You can live at home and do the work. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly Outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 5-1y

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OPIUM Morphine **HABIT** CURED in 10 to 20 DAYS. THOUSANDS of references from persons cured. No pay until Cured. Dr. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, O.

19-3m

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 5-1y

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GIVEN AWAY.

Zimmerman Fruit Dryer

How and the Terms, Address

ZIMMERMAN FRUIT DRYER CO., Cincinnati, O.

19-1m

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell the best Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit a pair of stockings, with HEEL and TOE complete, in 20 minutes. It will also knit a great variety of fancy-work for which there is always a ready market. Send for circular and terms to the Twombly Knitting Machine Co., 409 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

25-1yr.

PATENTS!

F. A. Lehman, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Washington, D. C. All business connected with Patents, whether before the Patent Office or the Courts, promptly attended to. No charge made unless a patent is secured. Send for circular. 43-tf

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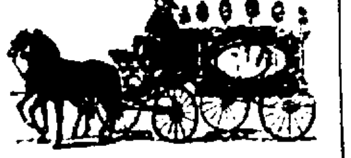

Specht & Sasse,

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LINES OF TRAVEL.

B. N. Y & P. R. R.—CLERMONT BRANCH.

L'v Northw'd		STATIONS.	L'v Southw'd	
P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.
2.42	8.44	Larrabees	[illegible]	[illegible]
2.27	8.46	Frisbee	[illegible]	[illegible]
2.21	8.21	Farmers Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]
2.10	8.22	Smethport	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Crosby	[illegible]	[illegible]
1.47	7.56	Colegrove	[illegible]	[illegible]
1.44	7.50	Hamlin	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wernwag	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Clermont	[illegible]	[illegible]

Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua Railroad Time Table. Takes effect Monday, December 26, 1881.

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.

STATIONS.	1	3	5	7
	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Bradford Dep	7 00	9 44	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie Crossing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tarport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chapin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hazlewood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Taylor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maplewood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kinzua Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Melvin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Meade City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McCalmont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rew City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bordell Ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barnums Dep	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allens	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aiken	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Davis Switch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Van Vleck's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Simpson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ormsby's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Smethport Ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NORTHWARD TRAINS.

STATIONS.	2	4	6	8
	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Smethport Dep	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ormsby's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Simpson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Van Vleck	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Davis Switch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aiken	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allens	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barnums	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bordell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rew City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McCalmont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Meade City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Melvin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kinzua Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maplewood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Taylor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hazlewood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chapin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tarport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie Crossing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bradford Ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Trains will be run by New York time.

During Court week the 4:20 p. m. train will be held at Smethport until 6:00 p. m.

All Passenger Trains make direct connections at Kinzua Junction with trains to and from Rew City and Bordell.

SUNDAY TRAINS leave Bradford at 9 [illegible] m. and 3:30 p. m. Leave Smethport at [illegible] m. and 4:20 p. m.

B. C. WILLIAMS, Supt.

Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia R'y.

Trains Run on Buffalo Time.

NO SUNDAY TRAINS.

Northward			STATIONS.	Southward		
a. m.	p. m.	p. m. Ar.	Lv.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
8 25	[illegible]	12 25	Buffalo	8 00	2 00	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Ebenezer	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Spring Brook	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Elma	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Jamison	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	12 01	East Aurora	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Wales	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Holland	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Protection	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. & A. R. R. Jun.	9 17		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Arcade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Yorkshire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Machias Junc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Franklinville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Ischua	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hinsdale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Erie Rly Junc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Olean	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Weston	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Portville	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Eldred	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Larrabees	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sartwell	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Turtle Point	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Port Allegany	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Liberty	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Keating	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Shippen	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Emporium	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	p. m.	a. m. Lv.		Ar. p. m.	p. m.	

CONNECTIONS.

At Buffalo, with all Railroads diverging.
At S. & A. R. R. Junction, with S. & A. R. R.
At Machias June., with Rochester & Pitts. R. R.
At Erie Rly June., with N. Y., L. E. & W. Rly.
At Olean, with O. B. & W. Rly. for Bradford.
At Eldred, with K. & E. Rly. for Bradford.
At Larrabees, with McKean & Buffalo Rly.
At Emporium, with Philadelphia & E. Rly.

Train leaving Buffalo at 2 p. m. makes direct connections at Emporium for points South and East. Through Sleeping Car from Emporium.

WM. B. BALDWIN, Gen'l Pass'r Agent. GEO. B. GATCHELL, Gen. Supt.

In effect Dec. 25 1881.

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Smethport, - Pa.

February 8, 1881. 9-1y

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